



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

G-7 To Support Middle East Peace Conference

OW0107124791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT
1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Leaders of seven leading industrial nations will express their support for the holding of a regional peace conference in the Middle East when they meet in London July 15-17, Japanese Government sources said Monday.

A political declaration to be issued on July 16, the second day of the summit, will also call for strengthening the role of the United Nations, including relief measures for refugees, the sources said.

The leaders are also expected to express their support for reform in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, as well as South Africa's moves toward ending apartheid, the sources said.

The declaration will likely mention the civil strife in Yugoslavia and Iraq's recent attempt to prevent a U.N. team from inspecting possible nuclear weapons facilities.

Japan will also draw attention to the Korean peninsula and the Cambodian problem in the summit meeting scheduled, [as received] the sources said.

Along with the political declaration, the leaders of Japan, the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, and Italy will adopt an economic declaration, a summit chairman's communique and a special communique on arms control and disarmament, they said.

Leaders Address Public Hearing on Issues

Kaifu Comments on USSR Aid

OW2906101691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] Niigata, June 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Saturday that Japan will not be isolated over its Soviet aid policy at next month's London summit of seven major industrialized nations, noting other world leaders are also reluctant to extend assistance.

"There is no worry that Japan will be left behind over the issue of offering large-scale economic aid," Kaifu told a public hearing in this Japan sea coast city facing Soviet Siberia.

Kaifu, joined by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and three other ministers, was speaking at the public hearing to discuss Japan-Soviet relations, farm trade policy, participation in the United Nations peacekeeping operations, and domestic political reform programs.

He made the comment in response to a question from a local banker promoting investment in the Soviet Union, who expressed concern Japan could fall behind in establishing economic ties with what he described as its last major untapped market.

Kaifu said leaders of the seven nations will discuss what effective steps could be taken to help the Soviet Union succeed with economic reforms.

The prime minister noted many leading economists have advocated technical aid rather than the major infusions of cash sought by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev is invited to attend the London summit as a guest to present his plea for economic assistance.

Kaifu said the uncertain balance of power between Gorbachev and newly elected Russian President Boris Yeltsin also muddies the issue of providing aid.

"There is a struggle between central and local authorities, and it is still unclear whether Yeltsin or Gorbachev has tangible power," Kaifu said.

Kaifu told a subsequent news conference that other issues to be highlighted at the summit are international security in the post-cold war era and curbing arms trade.

He said he hoped to convince other summit leaders to pay more attention to Asia.

Leaders of the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Canada, and Italy will gather in London July 15-17 and jointly meet with Gorbachev at the close of the summit.

Kaifu is scheduled to leave Tokyo on July 10 for talks with U.S. President George Bush in Kennebunkport, Maine, on July 11, and then fly to London.

The Niigata public hearing was the first of its kind conducted by a prime minister in two decades, officials said.

Kaifu, Nakayama, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Motoji Kondo, Home Affairs Minister Akira Fukuda, and National Land Agency Director General Mamoru Nishida attended the session.

Officials said the event took place in Niigata because such hearings have never been held in this region.

Further on Kaifu Remarks

OW2906123791 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Addressing the question of financial aid to the Soviet Union, which will be a central topic at the G-7 summit in London next month, Prime Minister Kaifu said today that Japan cannot offer full-scale financial aid unless the Northern Territories issue is resolved.

Kaifu made these remarks at a so-called one-day cabinet or a public hearing about national government in Niigata today.

Four cabinet members, including the prime minister and Foreign Minister Nakayama, attended the meeting. Six representatives from Niigata Prefecture questioned them about important current issues.

Asked about the issue of economic assistance to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Kaifu said that the government will not adhere to its policy of separating politics from economics in an unprincipled manner. But he added that

in implementing massive financial support, the principle is that solving the territories issue should come first. He said negotiations will proceed based on this principle.

He stressed that Japan will not offer full-scale financial aid to the Soviet Union until the Northern Territories issue is resolved.

Kondo, minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, spoke about the question of opening up the rice market and said that it will be difficult to protect the agricultural industry while avoiding Japanese isolation in the international community. But Kondo said that the policy on self-supply of rice is correct and stressed the position that self-sufficiency in rice, the staple food of Japanese people, will be sustained, with a view to achieving food security for this country.

Nakayama Remarks on SDF Role

OW2906124591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Niigata, June 29 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama suggested here Saturday that Japan could best recover the trust of the Asian countries it invaded before and during World War II if it proves itself a responsible participant in United Nations peacekeeping forces.

Nakayama said he is frequently asked by Asian leaders for assurances Japan will not apply its economic and technological prowess to becoming a major military power.

"To disperse those concerns, we need to show these countries that we will only (dispatch the Self-Defense Forces) if there is an international mandate, and when the goal is to restore peace," Nakayama said.

The foreign minister was speaking at a one-day public hearing on national administration, held at a Niigata hotel.

Nakayama urged parliament to debate legislation this summer on allowing Japan to join U.N. peacekeeping operations, warning delays could damage Japan's international reputation.

"If we don't start the debate during the next Diet session, then international society will gain the impression that we are happy making money and contributing to peace with money alone," Nakayama said.

At issue, Nakayama said, is to what extent Japan's military will be able to participate in U.N. peacekeeping operations under the pacifist Constitution, which bans use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

The three options he outlined for debate are dispatching personnel to help U.N. peacekeeping forces, monitor ceasefire agreements, and monitor elections.

Japan has in the past dispatched civilians to observe elections, but has never sent military personnel to join in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

To further ensure Japan's neighbors it does not plan to take independent military action, the foreign minister

suggested the government begin debating military dispatches after a request is received from the U.N. secretary general.

Their dispatch would also be conditional on a request from the host countries, he said. The measures are standard practice for the world body.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party and two centrist parties—Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party—agreed last winter to draw up a bill aimed at creating a new organization, separate from the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), to assist in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The three parties reached the agreement after a government-proposed U.N. peace cooperation bill was killed in the House of Representatives in November.

The abortive bill, worked out at the height of the Persian Gulf crisis, was aimed at sending abroad noncombat troops, transport aircraft, and support ships from the SDF and the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) to assist in international peacekeeping activities.

Recent opinion polls show a majority of Japanese favor a role in U.N. peacekeeping operations as long as Japan is not drawn into conflict.

Other topics taken up at the Niigata public hearing were Japan-Soviet ties, rice trade policy, and domestic political reforms.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Motoji Kondo, Home Affairs Minister Akira Fukuda, and National Land Agency Director General Mamoru Nishida also attended the session.

Agency Seeks Clarification on Use of Weapons

OW2806141791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Defense Agency officials plan to call for clarification on whether Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel deployed on UN peacekeeping operations overseas would be allowed to carry weapons and defend themselves, agency sources said Friday.

They fear that the current discussion over the dispatch of Japanese forces overseas will be a replay of last fall's debate that decided SDF personnel cannot be sent to dangerous places on UN peacekeeping operations nor carry weapons.

Agency officials believe that it is essential that Japanese forces on these peacekeeping operations be permitted to use at least light firearms to defend themselves if one side should happen to ignore a ceasefire, the sources said.

Under Article 95 of the Self-Defense Forces Law, SDF personnel are permitted to use firearms for self-defense or in situations where it is decided that their use is necessary.

Article 87 of the same law also permits the carrying of firearms when necessary in the performing of SDF duties.

According to the sources, agency officials have stressed the importance of including these articles in any new peace-keeping operations law.

They believe that SDF personnel in the proposed forces would need to carry not only pistols but also other necessary weapons to protect themselves.

They emphasized, however, that if the forces were compelled to use their weapons for protection "it would not be for the purposes of military exercises."

The agency has also urged the creation of a manual on the "rules of engagement" for SDF personnel based on the contributions of other nations to UN peacekeeping operations, the sources said.

In a report of October 1980, the government indicated that it is unconstitutional to dispatch Japanese forces overseas for military exercises, that it is not forbidden to deploy troops overseas for purposes other than military exercises, and that SDF forces cannot be sent overseas beyond their duties and jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, Social Democratic Party [SDP] members Kanji Kawasaki and Kosuke Uehara, recently returned from a fact-finding mission overseas, told fellow SDP members Friday that neutral Sweden does not permit its national defense forces to take part in UN peacekeeping operations but sends a separate force.

They pointed out that Germany and Sweden are debating the relation of their Constitutions and participation in the UN peacekeeping operations, adding it is necessary to consider this in formulating Japan's own contribution.

Iraq Asked To Accept Mine Clearing in Gulf

*OW0107104691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Japan and the United States have asked Iraq to approve their joint mine-clearing operations in Iraq's territorial waters of the Persian Gulf, Japanese Defense Agency sources said Monday.

Iraq, however, has yet to respond to the request, they said.

The sources said the Japan-U.S. joint operations are planned in Iraq's territorial waters, where Iraq forces laid mines in a bid to block landing operations by U.S.-led multinational forces.

Japan's minesweeping task force has been clearing mines laid by Iraqi forces during the Persian Gulf war in waters 100 kilometers east of Kuwait since early June, the sources said.

The four minesweepers are expected to continue work until early July in waters off Kuwait and complete their task by the end of August, they said.

The U.S. Navy says the Iraqis may have laid about 1,200 mines in the Persian Gulf during their seven-month attempt to annex Kuwait.

U.S. Survey on Auto Parts Trade Protested

*OW0107125091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) said Monday it has protested against a U.S. report on automotive trade between Japan and the United States forecasting a growing imbalance.

The report, based on a survey by Michigan University, predicted the U.S. deficit in automobile-related trade with Japan will swell to 46 billion dollars in 1994 from 31 billion dollars in 1990.

The association said the protest, made in the name of Vice Chairman Takao Tominaga, said the report lacks credibility because it is based on misjudgment of vital factors.

The association said the report miscalculated the local content ratio for Japanese automakers operating in the U.S. and that its forecast that Japanese auto production capacity there in 1994 will rise 5 percent over their present level is consequently inaccurate.

The report also incorrectly claimed that Japanese automakers depend on imports for their entire spare parts supply, the association said.

It said Japanese car manufacturers are trying to expand imports of U.S.-made parts and promote joint development of components with U.S. automotive firms from the design stage.

It said the protest was filed to prevent the report from being used as a tool in U.S. policy toward Japan.

Okinawa Emissaries To Seek U.S. Compensation

*OW2906141891 Naha NHK Television in Japanese
0315 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] The Okinawa Government, seeking compensation from the national government on behalf of war victims who died from malaria in the Yaeyama region during World War II, will dispatch three emissaries to the United States in August to collect information from U.S. military sources.

During the Battle of Okinawa, a large number of residents in the Yaeyama region, including Ishigaki Island, were ordered by the Japanese military to evacuate to the mountains. Over 3,000 people contracted and died of malignant malaria while there. The bereaved family members are now seeking compensation from the Japanese Government.

On the question of whether there were actual Japanese military orders to forcibly evacuate the residents, the residents testified that there were, while former military officials concerned said no substantive evidence for such orders has been found. In view of scarcity of grounds for justifying the claim for compensation, the prefectural government has decided to send three emissaries to the United States in August to search for information from U.S. military sources. The three, including Professor Etsujiro Miyagai of Ryukyu University, will seek information

in seven places, including the National Archives in Washington and military information centers.

If definite information is obtained during the search in the United States, the Okinawa Government will use this as rationale to seek compensation from the national government pursuant to the Relief Law. This information can be used in conjunction with the information gathered on circumstances surrounding the evacuation of residents and their contraction of malaria at the time of the Battle of Okinawa.

Okinawans Protest U.S. Facility Removal Delay

*OW2906055591 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO
in Japanese 29 Jun 91 Morning Edition p 25*

[Text] Onna—The removal of Camp Hansen's urban combat training facility in Onna Village has been postponed despite an agreement to move the facility away from their present location within fiscal 1991. Onna villagers have reacted emotionally to the decision, saying: "The Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] cheated us again. We cannot stand such humiliation." The villagers will hold a meeting of their struggle committee as early as the evening of 29 June to determine a future course of action. The committee is also expected to confirm the early holding of a villagers' general meeting to deal with the situation.

Regarding the removal plan, Yoshimi Teramura, director of the Naha DFAB, indicated at a news conference on 27 June that the work would not be completed within this year, saying: "Preparatory work among the four concerned parties of the prefectural government, the Onna Village Office, the U.S. Forces, and the DFAB is making slow progress."

In response to the remarks by the DFAB director, Norio Igei, head of a residential district in the vicinity of the facility expressed his rage, saying: "We have held back our anger, with difficulty, because we believed in the four-party agreement. Villagers will now promote activities to remove the facilities with even stronger determination than before."

Resolution Urges End to U.S. Parachute Training

*OW2906040491 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO
in Japanese 29 Jun 91 Morning Edition p 25*

[Text] Yomitan—The Yomitan Municipal Assembly (speaker: Terukazu Gibo) has taken a serious view of problems repeatedly caused by U.S. Forces' parachute training. In connection with this issue, the assembly at its regular session in the afternoon of 26 June unanimously adopted a "resolution calling for early removal of the parachute training field from the Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield and a return of U.S. military facilities."

Analysts View Decision on Salmon Fishing Ban

*OW2806184491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT
28 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Japanese analysts said Friday recent moves with respect to salmon suggest that

three major northern Pacific fishery states, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Canada, will increasingly try to force Japanese fishing vessels out of both the open seas and their 200-mile economic zones in the years ahead.

The analysts were commenting on reports that Japan accepted a ban on salmon fishing in the open seas in the northern Pacific from 1992 at a three-day Japan-U.S.-Soviet-Canada conference on salmon resources in Washington ended Thursday.

They noted that the three states strongly pressed Japan for a ban on salmon fishing not only in open seas but also in the 50- to 200- mile zones of the four countries, including Japan.

The analysts said Japan offered very strong resistance to the proposal, since its acceptance of the bid would shut Japanese salmon fishermen out of the salmon-rich Soviet 200-mile zone.

They said Japan was particularly concerned about the offshore fishing ban spreading to other types of fish than salmon.

The analysts pointed out that the United Nations earlier adopted a resolution calling for restrictions on Japanese drift-net fishing to prevent the unintentional death of marine mammals in the taking of fish.

Report Issued on Official Development Aid

*OW2906083891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT
29 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Japan's official development aid has generally contributed to economic development of recipient countries although there were cases of shortcomings, the Foreign Ministry reported Saturday.

The report was made in a document on Japan's official development assistance (ODA) for fiscal 1990, released by the ministry Saturday.

The report covered 113 cases of aid projects in 50 recipient nations.

Japan fell back to second place as the world's leading aid donor in 1990 with disbursements totaling a record 1.34 trillion yen, up from 1.24 trillion yen in the preceding year.

The report admitted that there were cases in which Japan's aid concept was pressed on recipient countries, resulting in a waste of Japanese funds.

The report cited some examples in which Japanese funds failed to benefit local people.

The examples included that refrigerated storage facilities provided to Micronesia were left almost idle because local fishermen had no custom of storing fish in refrigerators and a major tourist spot in Indonesia attracted few visitors, making construction of a park with Japanese funds useless, the report said.

The report, however, emphasized that Japan's ODA in general has contributed to economic development of recipient countries.

Tokyo To Contribute to PRC Cultural Projects

OW0107095091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT
1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—The Japanese Government will contribute to China a total of 14.7 billion yen in aid for five cultural projects, including the preservation of stone caves at Dunhuang, Japanese officials said Monday.

In a letter presented to Chinese authorities in Beijing Monday, Japan promised 975 million yen over the next two years to preserve rock formations and construct an exhibition center at Dunhuang, some 1,800 kilometers west of Beijing in Gansu Province, the officials said.

The contribution also includes 10,256 million yen to be provided over four years for the establishment of a "Japan-China Friendship Environmental Protection Center" in Beijing, the officials said.

The aid further includes 1,635 million yen for the development of an agricultural irrigation system in northern Hubei Province, 931 million yen for automation projects at Wuling University in Hunan Province, and 903 million yen to improve water filtration facilities in Changchun in the northeast province of Jilin.

The Japanese Government began contributions to the Dunhuang, environmental, and Changchun projects last fiscal year.

Dunhuang boasts countless caves, including the "Cave of the Thousand Buddhas," which was established by Buddhist monks and missionaries from central Asia in the fourth century. From then on, Dunhuang, the traditional westernmost Chinese outpost on the Silk Road, became a major Buddhist center and Mecca for pilgrims.

PRC 'Dissident' Fang Lizhi Leaves Kyoto

OW2906093391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] Kyoto, June 29 KYODO—Dissident Chinese scientist Fang Lizhi has said he will return to China at an appropriate time to join its pro-democracy movement.

Fang made the remark in an interview with KYODO News Service before leaving Japan Saturday after a six-day visit to attend an academic meeting in Kyoto.

He expressed the belief that democratization of China will be realized eventually, though it will take time.

But Fang predicted he would stay in the United States for "a relatively long period of time," to see what measures would be taken by the Chinese Government toward a democracy.

Fang, an astrophysicist, said he has no intention of seeking political asylum in the United States.

Pro-democracy campaigns waged at home will have stronger impact on the government than those waged outside, he said, adding that it is necessary for democratization of China to elevate the people's awareness of human rights.

Fang and his wife have been in the United States since January for a year of research. They were allowed to leave China for Britain in June last year after living under protection for a year at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing following the government crackdown on dissidents.

Remarks on Democratization

OW2906103891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo June 29 KYODO—Dissident Chinese scientist Fang Lizhi left Japan for San Francisco from Osaka Saturday after a six-day visit to attend an academic meeting here.

Fang, 55, who now lives in the United States with his wife, said in an interview with KYODO News Service on the eve of his departure that democracy in China will be realized eventually and he will return to Beijing at an appropriate time to join the prodemocracy movement.

He added he would stay in the United States for a relatively long period of time, but has no intention of seeking political asylum there.

Fang said prodemocracy campaigns waged at home will have stronger impact on the government than those outside the country and urged the Chinese people to elevate their awareness of human rights.

He said prodemocracy movements are sweeping the world and China will be democratized within 10 or 20 years.

Fang and his wife left China last year after living under protection for a year at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing following the government crackdown on dissidents.

The couple will stay in the United States for a year of research.

Steelmakers, PRC Agree on Pipe Exports

OW0107090091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT
1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Four major Japanese steelmakers have agreed with a Chinese state-run trading company to ship about 200,000 tons of seamless steel pipes to China starting in September, an industry source said Monday.

The deal for shipments over five months involves Nippon Steel Corp., Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., NKK Corp., and Kawasaki Steel Corp. from Japan and China National Metals and Mining Import and Export Corp., the source said.

The volume of the deal, which was concluded in Beijing, is about the same as that of a previous deal for shipments from February through June of this year, the source said.

The seamless steel pipelines are used mostly in oil pipelines.

The source declined to specify the value of the deal, saying the pact called for secrecy, but said the prices for steel goods are up slightly.

Spokesman Previews Pakistani Leader's Visit*OW2906142091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT
29 Jun 91*

[Text] Islamabad, June 29 KYODO—Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif will seek increased Japanese economic cooperation during a five-day visit to Japan starting Monday, a Foreign Office spokesman said Saturday.

It will be Nawaz Sharif's first visit to any industrialized country since assuming office last November.

The spokesman told reporters the prime minister's visit reflects a shift in Pakistan's foreign policy toward economic issues.

Japan is Pakistan's biggest trading partner and its largest donor of official development assistance (ODA) to Pakistan.

Japan's total ODA to Pakistan to date stands at 4.6 billion dollars while Japanese companies have set up 23 joint ventures with public and private sector entrepreneurs.

Asked if Pakistan supported a bigger Japanese role in global affairs, the spokesman said there was no denying "Japan is an economic superpower and therefore it is inevitable that it will play an increasingly important role in world affairs."

However, in regard to the possibility of Japan getting a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, he said Pakistan believes "the permanent seats should remain restricted to original members, in the interest of all and smooth functioning of the U.N."

Nawaz Sharif will urge Japanese political and business leaders to make greater investments in Pakistan since his government has worked hard during the past six months to remove all bottlenecks impeding foreign investment, the spokesman said.

Prime Minister's Visit Rescheduled*OW0107090291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif agreed Monday to reschedule Nawaz Sharif's visit here, postponed Sunday due to unrest in Pakistan, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The two leaders did not specify a new date during a 10-minute phone conversation, the official said.

Nawaz Sharif was due to arrive here Monday for a five-day state visit aimed at promoting private investment in his country, but the visit was canceled due to mounting domestic violence.

The kidnapping of Japanese college students earlier this year and other incidents of violence have reportedly discouraged potential Japanese investors.

In addition to talks with Kaifu, Sharif had been scheduled to meet with business leaders and Emperor Akihito.

LDP Approves Draft Political Reform Bills*OW2906114391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT
29 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Saturday gained approval from his ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) for a package of three political reform bills which include introduction of a single-seat constituency system to the House of Representatives.

Following two days of intensive discussions, the LDP's decision-making executive council endorsed the bills, paving the way for the Kaifu cabinet to submit them to the Diet.

Executive Council Chairman Takeo Nishioka said the package was approved after seven hours of talks Friday and two and a half hours Saturday.

Former Health and Welfare Minister Junichiro Koizumi, who spearheaded an intraparty group of opponents to the bills, maintained his opposition to a single-seat system.

The three bills aim at dramatically overhauling the nation's electoral system, tightening controls on political funds, and providing subsidies to political parties.

All opposition parties oppose the bills, particularly single-seat constituencies in the lower chamber, which they say will perpetuate the LDP's hold on power.

Kaifu is set to call for convening an extraordinary session of the Diet at an early date to submit the bills, LDP officials said.

He will meet separately with leaders of the Social Democratic Party, Komeito, Japan Communist Party, and Democratic Socialist Party on July 6 to seek their support for the session, the officials said.

The LDP originally intended to approve the package at an executive council meeting Friday, but a mixture of cautious views and outright opposition forced top LDP executives to postpone the final decision to Saturday.

The term of an extraordinary Diet session, expected in early August, will be about 30 days, LDP sources said.

But there is little chance the government can gain Diet approval for the package, political analysts said, pointing to strong resistance among opposition parties and within the LDP.

The LDP set up the political reform committee in December 1988 to restore public trust in politics, shattered in the wake of the 1988-1989 recruit bribery scandal.

Almost all of the LDP's faction leaders were implicated in the stocks-for-favors scandal. Among them were former Prime Ministers Noboru Takeshita and Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Finance Ministers Kiichi Miyazawa and Michio Watanabe, and the late former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

After holding more than 300 meetings, the LDP approved the outlines of the bills on May 31. The government drafted the bills based on the outlines.

The package consists of an election bill, a political funds control bill, and a political party bill.

The election bill aims at reducing the size of the powerful House of Representatives from its present 512 members to 471 and introducing a combination of single-seat electoral districts and proportional representation.

The current system distributes three to five seats each to 130 electoral districts.

The political funds control bill is designed to ban in principle corporations and labor unions providing political donations to individual politicians.

The political party bill aims at providing funds to parties to help finance their election campaigns.

Parties eligible to receive the subsidies from the state coffer would be those which have five or more Diet members or gained 2 percent or more of total votes cast in the most recent state-level election.

Under the proposed election bill, the 130 multiple-seat constituencies in the House of Representatives would be converted into 300 single-seat constituencies. The remaining 171 seats would be decided through a proportional representation system.

The LDP says under the current system, two or more LDP candidates contest each other in the same constituency, resulting in the formation of intraparty factions and improper election campaigns using gifts.

The Social Democratic Party, Japanese Communist Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party have demanded reform of the disparity of vote values.

At present, the value of one vote in a sparsely populated area is worth three times that in an urban zone. The political reform package proposes reducing the disparity to 1-2.15.

Former LDP Leader Ozawa Suffers Heart Attack

OW2906130091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), was hospitalized Saturday after suffering a mild heart attack, Ozawa's office said. He needs to stay in hospital for at least two weeks, aides said.

Ozawa was rushed to hospital by ambulance after complaining of heart pains at his home Friday morning, according to the aides. They quoted a doctor as saying the cause of heart attack was mental stress apparently stemming from overwork in the current tight political schedule.

Ozawa had been tired after 20 months as secretary general of the governing party, they said.

He stepped down from the top party post on April 8 after LDP candidate Hisanori Isomura lost to incumbent Shunichi Suzuki in the Tokyo gubernatorial election. Ozawa had been instrumental in persuading the party to drop its former candidate Suzuki in favor of Isomura.

An LDP secretary general is responsible for coordinating policy within the party, negotiating with opposition parties in Diet deliberations, and overseeing selection of candidates and dispersal of election funds.

Ozawa's schedule, which included attending a gathering of LDP supporters in Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture, on Sunday, has been cancelled, his office said.

Central Bank To Cut Discount Rate to 5.5%

OW0107012091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) will cut its official discount rate by half a percentage point to 5.5 percent per annum around noon Monday, effective immediately, a central bank source said.

The decision will be formalized at an emergency meeting of the central bank's policy board starting at midday, the source said.

The cut in the key rate, at which the central bank lends to commercial banks, will be the first since February 1987.

Since it appears domestic prices are stable, the central bank is hoping to block a further slowdown of Japan's economy, which has been losing speed, the BOJ source said.

The bank had continued to tighten its monetary position, raising the discount rate five times since May 1989, to cripple the so-called "bubble economy," stemming from late 1980s' extraordinarily low interest rates.

The final hike took place late last August, when the rate went up 0.75 percentage point to 6 percent.

The BOJ has judged that its tight money policy had the desired effect. Land prices seem to be hitting a plateau, the source said.

Kaifu Expresses Support

OW0107050191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) on Monday lowered the official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point to an annual 5.5 percent effective immediately, easing its grip on credit for the first time in more than four years, the BOJ announced in a statement.

The BOJ decided on the cut at a policy-making committee held late Monday morning.

The cut in the key lending rate, which the central bank charges on loans to banks, is a long-awaited shift in the BOJ's two-year-old tight monetary policy.

The BOJ has raised the rate five times since May 1989 from an historical low of 2.5 percent to 6.0 percent in August 1990.

The move is aimed at sustaining the economy's momentum as signs of a gradual slow-down are appearing.

In announcing the cut, the central bank said in its statement to the press that its objective is to "keep hold of the

economic growth driven by domestic demand longer, with stability of prices at the heart of its monetary policy."

The rate cut was prompted by recent price indicators that show inflationary pressures have been tamed and that upward pressure on land prices is subsiding.

The BOJ's announcement said the growth in prices is showing noticeable signs of change for the better.

The BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno has repeatedly said deflating the speculation bubble was one of the main objectives of the tight money policy.

Economists have been expecting an easing of the central bank's monetary policy for the past several months.

The dollar's upswing against the yen, however, held back the BOJ for fear of further weakening the yen.

The recent softening of the dollar was a cue to the bank that a cut could be made, an economist at a major city bank said.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, commenting on the rate cut, said he supports the central bank's move.

He told reporters he respects the move since the BOJ intends to sustain the domestic demand-driven economic expansion and its decision is based on a judgment of overall economic conditions, including price trends.

Bank Governor Holds News Conference

*OW0107090991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno said on Monday that the 0.5 percentage point cut in the official discount rate announced earlier in the day is just a fine-tuning of monetary policy aimed at guiding the economy to a soft landing.

Mieno told a hastily-arranged press conference that the move does not represent a clear loosening of money policy but a "slight adjustment" on the interest rate level.

The central bank Monday lowered the key lending rate, which it charges on lending to banks, by 0.5 percentage point to an annual 5.5 percent.

The rate cut, the first in more than four years, came as a long-expected shift in the BOJ's monetary policy after two years of tight-fistedness.

Mieno also emphasized the cut is in line with "international monetary coordination" agreed at the recent meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven major economies.

The G-7 officials agreed at a London meeting to strive to achieve a "sustained growth with price stability."

The Japanese central banker pointed to various indicators, including prices, money supply, liquidity at companies, the supply-demand balance in both commodity and labor markets, and interest rates, that he claims show a slowing of the economy and subsiding inflationary pressure.

He also said upward pressure on land prices is receding.

A contraction in the speculation bubble is occurring, he asserted.

All in all, the Japanese economy is shifting the tempo of growth from too fast to moderately-tuned, he said.

But Mieno stressed the central bank will continue to be vigilant about prices and the property market to preclude any resurgence of inflation or the speculation bubble.

He brushed aside, however, concerns that the cut will lead to another round of lending drive by banks, resuscitating the bubble.

The restrictions on capital adequacy ratio imposed by the Bank for International Settlements and public criticism over recent scandals in the financial industry will put a lid on such moves, he said.

Further on Governor's Remarks

*OW0107090691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday the central bank will take a cautious stance toward maintaining price stability in the wake of an official discount rate cut.

Mieno made the remark after the central bank slashed the official discount rate by a half percentage point to 5.5 percent per annum effective Monday.

He said the rate cut was in line with international coordination agreed on at a recent meeting of the Group of Seven nations.

He expressed hope that the Japanese economy would sustain its growth, spurred by expansion of domestic demand.

Mieno said he hopes the Japanese economy will slow down at a moderate pace and said the central bank will make utmost efforts to stabilize land prices, which are now showing signs of calming.

Bank Governor Comments on Monetary Policy

*OW0107033191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday the central bank will continue an "appropriate and flexible" monetary policy, keeping a close eye on economic conditions at home and abroad.

Mieno did not refer to Monday's widespread reports that the central bank will soon cut its discount lending rate by 0.5 point to 5.5 percent.

In an opening speech at a regular meeting of branch managers, Mieno said the domestic wholesale price index shows signs of stability and consumer prices, although still high, are not climbing, according to a BOJ official.

But he was quoted as saying prices should be monitored closely as the tight labor market continues to exert upward pressure on them.

Mieno said the Japanese economy is on a firm footing with little possibility of a major downturn and factors supporting domestic demand include robust consumer spending and large companies' plans to increase capital spending, according to the official.

MITI Reports on Opening of Large Stores

OW2906104191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT
29 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—A growing number of chain store operators has unveiled plans to open large-scale stores since the government eased restrictions a year ago, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Saturday.

The ministry said it received a total of 1,415 applications for approval to open large-sized stores over the past year, nearly double the annual estimated average.

The government relaxed regulations on big stores a year ago under strong pressure from the United States.

Of the applications filed, 617 were for stores occupying floor space exceeding 1,500 square meters, the ministry said.

In modifying the law, the government shortened the period required for preparations to 18 months.

The period will be shortened further to one year under a revised law, which will be enacted at the beginning of next year.

Mongolia

President's Edict Adopts Demographic Policy

OW2906202891 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1719 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 29 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The newspaper "ARDYN ERH" publishes the document on the main trends of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] state demographic policy, which was adopted by the MPR president's edict. The document runs that a person, having creative energy, understanding, large potential, is the basic [as received] for the country's development and prosperity.

According to the document the bringing into line public production with reproduction of population, maintenance of an average annual increase of population, proper regulation of the composition and correlation of population, preservation of the genetic fund of Mongols, creation of conditions for the strengthening a family are put on the level of the state policy.

As a family is the first and primary surrounding for the birth, formation and upbringing of a person, the state will pursue a rational policy in the family sphere, taking into account age, health and psychology, and also cultural, living and labour conditions of those going to marry, is said in the document.

The state attaches great importance to the preservation of the genetic fund of Mongols, traditions of genealogical tree. The MPR Government is going to work out and take different measures on the improvement of health protection of the population. The demographic conception envisages the development of anthropology as a field of science, widening the scope of research works in this field.

Japanese Daily Reports New Constitution

OW2606150991 Taipei CNA in English 1436 GMT
26 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 (CNA)—The "Mongolian People's Republic" will be changed into "Mongolia" under a new constitution and the country's president will be elected through a direct plebiscite.

This was reported by the ASAHI SHIMBUN Wednesday in a dispatch from Ulaanbaatar, quoting a local source.

The source said the draft of the new constitution, to be discussed this fall, is based on the three-power-independence principle, under which, the country's name will be called "Mongolia" and the existing two houses of the parliament—the 430-seat Great People's Hural and the 50-seat Little People's Hural—will be merged into a 75-seat one-house parliament with a term of six years.

At present, the president (chairman of Presidium of the Great People's Hural) is elected by the Great People's Hural. Under the new constitution, the president will be elected through a direct plebiscite.

ASAHI said Mongolia has abandoned one-party dictatorship and conducted free elections. It has begun to shift to a market economy and the political reform will get a new start with the amendment of the Constitution.

Social-Democratic Party Leader on 'Crisis'

OW2906203291 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1714 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 29 (OANA-MONTSAME)—B. Batbayar, leader of the Mongolian Social-Democratic Party [MSDP], has hold a press conference today for representatives of press and mass media.

He has informed the Mongolian and foreign journalists about his party position on the present social economic situation in the country. The MSDP leader has blamed the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Government headed by D. Byambasuren for a sharp aggravation of the economic crisis in the country. The cabinet of ministers, majority of which are the members of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, since it was formed failed to carry out considerable economic changes in the country. The government activity limits itself to mere words, said B. Batbayar.

The MSDP invites other democratic forces to unite in opposition and call the representatives of the Mongolian Democratic Party and the Party of New Progress out of the government composition in order to save democracy and

its gains. The parliament system can't exist without [words indistinct] opposition, said the MSDP leader.

Scientists View Role of Science, Technology

OW2906203091 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1724 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 29 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] newspaper "UNEN" publishes an article by Mongolian scientists J. Batsuuri and G. Gombo, in which it's stressed that the development of the country can't be divorced from the natural progress of the whole mankind, first of all, from processes of scientific and technological revolution, which is a remarkable feature of the present. The authors consider that natural and climatic conditions of the country peculiarities of thinking of Mongols, national methods of public reproduction were taken into consideration insufficiently till the last time in the policy of development and industrialization of Mongolia. Being led by parasitical attitude of mind we set all our hopes on foreign technique and technology and couldn't create our own technology up to the specific features of the country, estranged property from owners, which led to the dominance of user's approach. They also say that discrepancy of technology with peculiarities of local raw materials, demands and perspectives of further development, underestimation of raising qualification of engineering and technical workers, of the role of economic key factors and competition have led to the technological arrears of public production in the country.

The authors consider that there are four supports for speeding-up and development of the country. These are education, abilities and diligence of people, effective and proper use of natural resources preservation of ecological purity of environment. Special attention is paid in the article to the use of information, traditional national technology, biotechnology and technologies of chemical, metallurgical and engineering production.

MONTSAME Carries Press Review

OW2906201091 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1711 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Transmitted in progress]

[Text] ... of the conception, called all citizens to revive and develop national traditions of knowledge and geneological tree. In the demographic conception, published in "ARDYN ERH", it is stressed that maintenance of the reached level of growth of population, the setting -up its right structure and preservation of the genetic fund, creation of conditions for strengthening a family, regulation of the demographic policy in the lining-up with public production are put on the level of the state policy.

"ARDYN ERH" carries a material about the outcome of the Third Session of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] State Small Hural and notes that a number of laws being of great importance in the solution of problems on the renewal of the country's economy and foundation of legal basis of its transition to market economy, and also

legislative acts concerning the development of social-economic life of the society were adopted at the session. The session has discussed the draft of the great code of laws-country's new constitution and decided to put it to the nation-wide discussion.

The paper continues the discussion of the country's new draft constitution. Many readers are standing for leaving the previous name of the country as it is, and election of the country's president by the whole nation.

The paper carries and article by J. Batsuuri and G. Gombo on the role of science in the development of the country. It is stressed in the article that the development of public education, natural wealth, preservation of ecological purity of the country's territory are very important for the national progress.

The paper publishes an article of a scientific worker O. Batsaihan about so called "the triple agreement between China, Tsarist Russia and Mongolia", which was signed in 1915 in Kyahta. It is stressed in the article that the agreement was imposed on the government of Bogdokhaan by the two neighbours-great powers regardless of the Mongolian people's aspiration for the recognition of its full independence in all over the world.

The MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] newspaper "UNEN" informs about the first conference of the Mongolian Union of Strengthening Peace and Consent With the Soviet People. The state and perspectives of the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were discussed at the conference its participants have considered purposeful the cooperation with the Mongol-Soviet Friendship Society, an economist D. Bor writes in the paper about foundation of the multibank system, in the country and points out that it's necessary to prevent from their possible dependence on the influence of any political party. [sentence as received] He says about considerable influence on the activity of the trade and development banks on the part of the party of national progress and notes that it's necessary to exercise special control over the expenditure of currency and gold fund of the country.

The paper informs about the exchange of views between scientists, lawyers and sociologists in the scientific and research centre attached to the MPRP Central Committee. The paper points out that many participants of the meeting which is devoted to the discussion of the draft new constitution, consider that in the draft law the first place is given to the powerful state and the second—to the interests of a person. Participants also stress the necessity of strengthening the guarantee of democracy in the draft.

"UNEN" carries and article by Prof. C. Dalai, director of the Centre of the North-Eastern Asian Studies of the MPR Academy of Sciences. The article is devoted to the relations of Mongolia with two great neighbours—the Soviet Union and China.

The paper also carries an article by Zhan Delin, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the CPR [PRC]

to the MPR. The article is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party.

North Korea

Scud Sales to Middle East Countries Denied

SK2906055991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—PYONGYANG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary under the headline "Insidious Echo."

The commentary reads in part:

Recently, the Soviet magazine EKHO PLANETY No. 25 took issue with the DPRK, alleging that it had supplied Scud missiles to some Middle East countries to render the situation in this region complicated for a "peaceful mediation" and "threaten" stability not only in the Middle East but in many regions of the world including the Korean peninsula.

Earlier, early in June, Voice of America quoted the British military information magazine JANES as saying the DPRK supplied Scud missiles to some Middle East countries this year.

Everybody knows that this is a fabrication.

To clamor about fictitious "sales of missiles" by the DPRK is part of the imperialists' anti-DPRK moves to tarnish its image and "isolate" it in the international arena.

Articles of some Soviet publications including the magazine EKHO PLANETY cannot be construed otherwise than an act of dancing to the tune of the imperialists' anti-DPRK scheme designed to label the DPRK as "a wrecker of peace" in a far-fetched manner and thus drive a wedge between the DPRK and other Third World countries, "isolate" it in the international arena and thus create a climate for putting pressure on it.

As far as the Scud missiles which they claimed the DPRK supplied to some countries are concerned, they have nothing to do with the DPRK; they are missiles other countries had sold to Middle East countries from long ago. This is widely known in the world.

Supposing the DPRK made some missiles, they must know full well that it would have named the missiles in Korean, the most excellent language in the world, not copy foreign names which are hard to pronounce and do not suit the sentiments of its people.

It seems to us a gesture to flatter somebody that they are dancing to the tune of others while turning a blind eye to and keeping mum about real arms dealers and the more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

By the way, this fabrication against us is not very surprising in view of the reality of the Soviet Union where those who do not hesitate to invent a lie for the sake of a few dollars are on the rampage.

People cannot but laugh at this innocent act of awkwardly chiming in with others' tune.

Anti-U.S.-Struggle-Month Slogans Published

SK2906105491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (CILRECO) published a special issue of its bulletin on June 20 on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Edited in the bulletin are main slogans instituted by the committee on this month "Let us launch more vigorously 'international solidarity march for supporting Korea's reunification' on the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people!", "Let us lift up louder voices of international solidarity supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country!", "We demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea!", "Support to the DPRK's decision to join the U.N.!", "Korea is one!", "We call for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones on the Korean peninsula and in Asia!" and etc.

In an editorial entitled "The DPRK's Decision To Join the United Nations Is an Epochal Reunification-Oriented Step" it exposes the South Korean authorities' scheme for "unilateral U.N. membership" aimed at a permanent division of Korea. The DPRK's decision to join the United Nations is fully supported by the world people as a most realistic and constructive, just step which reflected the national interests and the desire for national reunification on the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining subjective and objective situation, the editorial says.

The bulletin carries a commentary titled "The Nuclear Blackmail of the United States and the South Korean Authorities Against DPRK Will Be Smashed" and articles "The United States Must Draw Due Lesson of History" and "Daily Intensifying Struggle of South Korean People Demanding the Resignation of No Tae-u."

The bulletin calls for waging a dynamic international movement against the nuclear blackmail and war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle

Cities Hold Mass Meetings on 'Day of Struggle'

SK2906044791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Pyongsong, Nampo, Chongjin, Hamhung and Sinuiju mass meetings and demonstrations were held on June 26 and 27 on the occasion of "June 25, Day of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism".

At the meetings speakers said:

The Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors on June 25, 1950, for the purpose of reducing the whole of Korea to a colony was a most shameless and brigandish

war of aggression and a brutal war of genocide without precedent in the world history of wars.

The U.S. imperialists are now hell bent on the moves to launch another war against the DPRK, seeking to plunge our territory and fellow countrymen into a nuclear holocaust, failing to draw a proper lesson from their shameful defeat in the Korean war.

It is a brigandish act reminding us of a thief crying "stop thief" for the U.S. imperialists, who have deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea with an area of less than 100,000 square kilometres, going against the consistent efforts of our party and DPRK Government for peaceful reunification, to raise the question of "nuclear inspection" of our area.

If the arrogant U.S. imperialists ignite a war, turning down our earnest peace initiatives and going against the trend of the times, our heroic people and People's Army will rise up as one in a battle to wipe out the enemy and revenge upon them a hundred and thousand fold.

After the meetings the participants staged demonstrations, loudly shouting slogans condemning the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique for their manoeuvres to launch a nuclear war and split the nation and manifesting our people's unshakable will to achieve reunification.

Christian Leader's Statement on Nuclear Issue

*SK2906044091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0419 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—It is a touchstone proving sincerity toward "detente" and "peace" whether the United States withdraws its nuclear weapons and aggression troops from South Korea or not.

Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the central committee of the Korean Christians Federation, said this in a statement issued to the press on June 28 in reference to the validity of our stand made clear in the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The peace and stability of our nation and Asian peoples are being seriously threatened under the present situation in which over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea may burst any moment, he said, and went on:

Without the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, therefore, the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula can neither be achieved nor human security be expected in all cases.

The United States is now making a poor excuse that it cannot allow simultaneous inspection of its nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea as they are "deterrent" to "protect" somebody, while forcing unilateral "inspection" of our non-existing "nuclear facilities".

The U.S. imperialists must know that however hard they may try to spread a false propaganda and disguise themselves as an "envoy of peace", the Korean nation and the peaceloving people of the world clearly see with heightened

vigilance their dirty nature as a devil of aggression and war and a strangler of peace and security.

Kang Yong-sop expressed the hope that Christian organisations, churches and believers of different countries will extend positive support and encouragement to the Korean people and Christians in their struggle to remove nuclear threat from the Korean peninsula and the Asian region and secure a peaceful guarantee.

South's View of Nuclear Inspection Criticized

*SK2906073191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[**"Boloney of Nuclear War Servants"**—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities, acting on the script written by their master, U.S. imperialists, are now claiming that "nuclear inspection" of the North by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and simultaneous inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea which is demanded by the North are "separate issues" and if the North "signed the international nuclear safeguards accord" and accepted an international "nuclear inspection," "security would be guaranteed by nuclear states."

Commenting on this jargon, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today brands this as an absolute boloney that could be uttered only by such despicable colonial puppets as the No Tae-u group, a nuclear war servant of U.S. imperialism, which betrayed the country and the nation.

The news analyst says:

Nuclear inspection by the IAEA is aimed at removing nuclear threat.

What matters in reality is to remove the U.S. nuclear threat to our Republic and Asia.

To remove nuclear threat to our Republic is an unavoidable obligation of the United States, a nuclear state, under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

It is a legitimate right of a non-nuclear state for us to demand that the United States remove the threat of nuclear attack on us.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities argue that "nuclear inspection" of the North and simultaneous inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are "separate issues." This is, indeed, a shameful, brigandish logic.

Their argument that if the North "signed the international nuclear safeguards accord" and accepted an international "nuclear inspection," its "security would be guaranteed" by nuclear states is also a nonsense.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea and continue to threaten and blackmail us with them, peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Asia can never be guaranteed.

The fact itself that the United States takes exception to a simultaneous inspection of its nuclear weapons deployed

in South Korea reveals its criminal intention to threaten and invade the North, a non-nuclear state, with nuclear weapons.

Nobody can vouch that the U.S. imperialists who make no scruples about any brigandish act of aggression if it is for their interests will not mount a nuclear attack on the North.

It is really exasperating and an intolerable challenge for the South Korean authorities to take issue with us who have no nuclear arms, while keeping mum about the more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

Chondoist Party Gives Statement on Nuclear Issue

SK3006095791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0840 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—To remove the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem that cannot be overlooked by the Korean people and by the entire Asian people, says Yu Mi-yong, adviser to the central guidance committee of the Korean Chondoists' Association.

In her statement to the press on June 29 clarifying the justness of our stand set out in the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK she said that more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea including neutron bombs called "weapon of the devil" in the 20th century are a constant danger which might plunge the Korean peninsula and Asia into a nuclear scourge.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash another war on the Korean peninsula, it will be a nuclear war and its flame will easily spread to the whole region of Asia, she warned, and continued:

The South Korean rulers are singing duet with the U.S. imperialists in nuclear blackmail, not uttering a word about the withdrawal of the great number of U.S. nuclear weapons. This is an anti-peace and anti-national act of driving the Korean peninsula and nation into a nuclear holocaust.

In case of Japan which was the first victim to the nuclear weapons in the world, she must not try to capitalize on the U.S. policy of nuclear weapon, crying over our non-existent "nuclear facilities" but must look squarely at the actual danger of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and act with discretion.

The Chondoists who valiantly fought against foreign aggressors in accordance with the idea of "promotion of national interests and welfare of the people" and the slogan of "Rejecting the West and Japan" must pool their strength in the nationwide struggle to resolutely frustrate the moves of nuclear war provocation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

U.S. Authorities' 'Nuclear Umbrella' Viewed

SK3006120691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0911 GMT 30 Jun 91

["Nuclear Clouds Must Be Dispelled"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyonyang June 30 (KCNA)—The U.S. authorities claim that the 1,000 odd nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are a "nuclear umbrella" to "protect" the "security" of South Korea from someone's "threat". But this ridiculous argument can deceive no one. NODONG SINMUN declares this in a commentary today.

The news analyst says:

The doctrine of "deterrent to downward thrust" of the Soviet Union peddled by the United States when deploying nuclear weapon in South Korea went busted with the thaw in the U.S.-Soviet relations. At the same time, the outcry over "threat from the North" tenaciously propagandised by the United States turned out to be false when we made fair peace overtures one after another including conclusion of a peace agreement, adoption of a non-aggression declaration, denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and arms reduction in the North and the South and took a positive step of unilateral drastic cut of our armed forces.

The "threat" from somebody is a sheer lie. Therefore, the United States must fold the "nuclear umbrella" in South Korea and immediately withdraw nuclear weapons from there.

The nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula and in Asia comes from South Korea where a large stock of U.S. nuclear arms are deployed and nuclear war exercises staged frequently.

The nuclear clouds hanging heavily over South Korea might send a nuclear rain on the Korean peninsula and Asia any moment.

The skies of the Korean peninsula and Asia cannot be clear without removing these nuclear clouds.

It is natural that the peaceloving peoples in Asia and the world as well as those in the North and the South of the Korean peninsula strongly urge the United States to quit South Korea, taking along the wornout "nuclear umbrella."

The U.S. authorities, upset by such development of the state of affairs, are spreading a false rumour about "development of nuclear weapons" by the DPRK and trying to use this as an excuse for keeping the "nuclear umbrella" spread. The "nuclear umbrella" doctrine is, in essence, a doctrine of nuclear threat and a policy of nuclear blackmail.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by unbiased public opinion at home and abroad, giving up their attempt to deceive the people with preposterous excuse and sophism

Daily: NNSC Can No Longer Perform Function

SK0107103591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 1 Jul 91

[“NNSC (Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission) Can No Longer Perform Any Function”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The clumsy talk of the United States and the South Korean authorities who have paralyzed the function of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) and made its existence itself meaningless and are now trying to shirk their responsibility for it cannot go down with anyone, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today under the headline “NNSC Can No Longer Perform Any Function.”

The news analyst says:

Some South Korean and foreign media are these days trying to create the impression that the DPRK is to blame for the critical condition under which the NNSC is fated to be dissolved, unable to function properly.

This is a petty trick manipulated by the United States and the South Korean authorities to evade their responsibility for having turned the NNSC into a nominal body.

The senior member of the U.S. forces side in a letter addressed to the NNSC on June 8, 1956, unilaterally informed it that they would stop the implementation of the provisions of the armistice agreement pertaining to the work of the NNSC and neutral nations inspection teams in the areas of their side from June 9, 1956, and accordingly, the U.S. side forced the neutral nations inspection teams to withdraw from the areas of South Korea.

At the 75th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] on June 21, 1957, the U.S. side declared that it would not abide by subparagraph 138d of the armistice agreement which prohibits the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat materials and it has since ceased to submit reports about the replacement of combat materials which should be presented to the MAC and NNSC. Since then, the NNSC could not play its role properly.

The U.S. side seated a South Korean puppet army “general” without any authority and qualification in the position of the senior member of its side to the MAC on March 25, 1991 which resulted in completely paralyzing the armistice supervising body.

At present, the NNSC does not have even the weekly discussion of daily reports. Thus, the U.S. side has reduced the NNSC to a nominal being actually divested of its work objects and authority.

No matter how maliciously the United States and the South Korean authorities may speak ill of the North through press media against this stark reality, they cannot duck their responsibility or the paralysis of the NNSC but would meet all the more scathing accusations in face of this historical fact.

South Said To Conceal Truth on Student Death

SK2806114091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 28 Jun 91

[“‘Final Results of Investigation’ Published by South Korean Puppet Prosecution To Conceal Truth”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—The puppet prosecution reportedly announced on June 26 the “final results of investigation” in a bid to conceal the truth behind the death of woman student Kim Kwi-chong. The prosecution announced that no evidence of her death by excessive police suppression could be found and alleged that the girl died, pressed by falling demonstrators.

This announcement is the height of deception and shamelessness.

The fact that Kim Kwi-chong was killed by indiscriminate group assault of fascist police in Toegye Road, central district, Seoul, on May 25 was proved by testimonies of students who participated in the demonstration that day and pictures of the spot.

This fact was proved again by the post-mortem examination conducted at the mortuary of the Paek Hospital on June 7 in the presence of prosecution, lawyers, the bereaved family, etc.

In the “final results of investigation,” however, the South Korean authorities shifted the blame for the death of the girl on to the demonstrators, reversing the results of the post-mortem examination in which they also participated.

This is another intolerable challenge to the South Korean students and democratic forces.

The South Korean authorities resort to crafty intrigues to disunite and split the democratic forces and alienate them from the masses while launching a wholesale roundup campaign against democrats.

The announcement of the “final results of investigation” into the death of Kim Kwi-chong is part of this criminal move.

CPRF Views South's Treatment of Chonminnyon

SK2906052291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique must immediately stop the moves to suppress and destroy the pro-reunification democratic forces including the “Coalition for National Democratic Movement” (Chonminnyon), unconditionally release all the unreasonably arrested democratic figures and step down at an early date.

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] says this in its information No. 595 on June 28 condemning the South Korean military fascist clique for more viciously suppressing the pro-reunification democratic forces including Kang Ki-hun, director of general affairs department of Chonminnyon.

The No Tae-u fascist clique arrested Kang Ki-hun on the road in broad daylight and interrogated him day and night to force him to admit that he wrote a will for Kim Ki-sol, director of the social affairs department of Chonminnyon, who committed suicide in self-immolation, the information says, and continues:

The fascist clique's tenacious effort to brand Kang Ki-hun as the backstage manipulator of self-immolation and a criminal is aimed at getting rid of hardcore members of Chonminnyon one by one and paralyze disorganise and stamp out its patriotic activities. [sentence as received]

The heinous scheme of the fascist clique was made all the clearer by the warrant of arrest for So Chon-sik, chairman of the human rights committee of Chonminnyon.

It is a mistake that the No Tae-u military gangster clique think that they can break the growing fighting spirit of the pro-reunification democratic forces including Chonminnyon with their fascist suppression and political intrigues.

South Student Reportedly Defects to North

SK0107042191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] A South Korean university student defected to the northern half of the Republic by crossing the western front of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL].

At a time when prospects for the reunification of the fatherland and respect for the northern half of the Republic are growing daily among the South Korean people, youths, and students, at around 0530 today, Yi Song-uk, a 25-year-old male student who is a junior at the Industrial Business Administrative Department of the South Korean Taegu University, defected to the northern half of the Republic by crossing the western front of the MDL.

His home town is in Taedae-ri, Anhung-myon, Hamyang County, South Kyongsang Province. He said that in South Korean society, due to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique's antihumanist policy, the people's primary freedom and human rights are being infringed upon and the common people do not have money and power to live as they want.

He said he has been yearning for a long time for a true fatherland and the socialist system of the northern fatherland where politics centering on the people are being carried out by the great President Kim Il-song and dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and where one truly enjoys happiness and is able to learn and work to his heart's content as the master of the nation. He explained that he succeeded in fulfilling his dream of being embraced into the bosom of the Republic after crossing the Han River in a life raft from Kanghwa Island.

He said that he decided to defect to the North, risking his life, because he wanted to live in the bosom of dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and that he is unable to refrain from showing his happiness over realizing his fervent desire.

He currently is receiving kind protection from the organizations concerned.

Olympic Committee Fetes Unified Soccer Team

*SK2906072591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The DPRK Olympic Committee gave a party at the Mokran House Friday evening for the unified Korea soccer team which had participated in the sixth world youth soccer championships.

Addressing the party, Chairman of the Committee Kim Yu-sun warmly welcomed the soccer team which displayed the resourcefulness and honor of the nation at the championships and sincerely congratulated them on their success.

He extended warm greetings to the personages concerned of the Olympic committees and football associations in the North and the South who greatly contributed to the formation of the unified Korea soccer team, and to all the overseas compatriots who rendered positive support and encouragement for the success of the team.

The unified Korea soccer team, in the course of participating in the recent championships to rank among the eight strong teams of the world, made a great contribution to thawing the frozen minds of fellow countrymen with the heat of unity and accelerating the cause of national reunification, Kim Yu-sun added.

The head and deputy head of the team spoke next.

Head Chang Chong-sik said it has been proved in practice this time that it is possible to form a single national team and display it before the world and it can make a great contribution to bringing earlier the peaceful reunification of the country. We feel once again the national mission we assumed as sportsmen before the 70 million fellow countrymen, he added.

Deputy head Yi Myong-song expressed his hope that just as sportsmen in the North and the South became one, the North and the South would jointly advance into the international arena in concert in all other fields so as to demonstrate the united strength of the nation and become a motive force in accelerating the national reunification.

An art performance was given at the party.

Disbanding Ceremony Held for Unified Soccer Team

*SK2806112191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1037 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—A ceremony for disbanding the unified Korea soccer team which had participated in the 6th world youth soccer championships in Portugal took place here today.

It was attended by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Football Association of the DPRK, and other officials concerned as well as working people and sportsmen in the city.

Also present were head of the unified Korea soccer team Chang Chung-sik, deputy head Yi Myong-song, footballers, officials and reporters who accompanied the team.

Chairman Kim Yu-sun spoke first.

Pointing out that the participation of the unified Korea soccer team in the international games following the unified Korea table tennis team is a great pride which brilliantly adorned the history of the reunification movement of the Korean nation, he said this was a good example in pooling will and strength, transcending differences in ideology, idea and system.

In the whole course of undergoing joint training at home and abroad and playing games under one flag, the North and the South mixed together, you demonstrated that no force can break the will of our sportsmen and all the fellow countrymen to become one and eloquently showed that the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, can certainly be achieved in a few years to come, Kim Yu-sun said.

Noting that the unified Korea soccer team emerged one of the eight strong teams of the world at the championships, he said this was an epoch-making event which instilled into the hearts of the fellow countrymen the truth that when the North and the South put an end to confrontation and division and they become one the dignity and honor of the nation can be demonstrated to the world.

Players of the unified soccer team of the North and the South must part with each other again with regret, Kim Yu-sun said, and expressed the belief that the good example of becoming one in the sports fields would certainly lead to reunification whereby the footballers and the whole nation will meet with each other again.

Chang Chung-sik, head of the unified Korea soccer team, made a return report.

He said the Korea team ranked among the eight strong teams of the world at the sixth world youth soccer championships as it did its utmost to promote unity irrespective of ideology and idea and demonstrate to the world the united appearance of the nation and its excellent skills.

Yi Myong-song, vice-chairman of the Football Association of the DPRK and deputy head of the team, made a speech.

The unified Korea team, the first of its kind in 46 years of the division of Korea into North and South, competed with strong rivals [word indistinct] the world and achieved a great success, he noted, and stressed: This brilliant success is a result of the united strength of the nation and a precious fruition of the ardent desire of the 70 million Koreans for reunification.

After speeches were made, Chang Chung-sik handed the flag of the unified team to Chairman Choe Yong-hae.

Choe Yong-hae declared the team disbanded.

The ceremony ended with the playing of the song of the unified team "Arirang".

Reunification Committee Plans 'Solidarity March'

*SK2906052891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea

on June 20 sent an information of its secretariat to the committees for supporting Korea's reunification and the organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in different countries on the occasion of the month of June 25-July 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The information outlined the need, task and ways to wage more briskly the "international solidarity march for supporting Korea's reunification" which is going on worldwide in accordance with a decision of an emergency meeting of members of the leading body of the committee which was held in Paris in February last.

It gave detailed accounts of the starting ceremonies of the "international solidarity march for supporting Korea's reunification," signature campaigns and other solidarity movements held in Peru, Rwanda, Sweden and many other countries from April to June.

Calling on the committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship and solidarity organisations in various countries to push ahead with the march which will be concluded at Panmunjom in October this year, the information appealed to expand massive solidarity movements of various forms.

Activities Commemorating Founding of CPC Noted

Kye Ung-tae, Envoy Address Banquet

*SK3006085191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0822 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) - The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] arranged a banquet Saturday on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China [CPC].

In his speech Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, said it was not until the Communist Party of China was founded that the working class and people of China came into possession of a true guide, a powerful vanguard detachment, in the struggle for freedom and liberation and independence and prosperity of the country.

He said that today the Chinese people under the leadership of the C.C., the CPC with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core are registering great achievements in the struggle to maintain four cardinal principles, carry out reforms and opening, build a modernized socialist power with Chinese characteristics and reunify the whole country.

Noting that the Communist Party of China enjoys the unquestioned support and trust of the Chinese people, he said the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the fact that the leadership of the party is being strengthened, socialist life is vibrant and all nationalities are united as one around the party in China.

The imperialists are now directing the spearhead of attack against the Korean and Chinese peoples, afraid of their advance in unity under the banner of socialism. But they can never shake the common cause of socialism of the two peoples guided by revolutionary parties, he said. He noted

that the Korean-Chinese friendship provided by the leaders of the two countries long ago through mutual visits and meetings is being consolidated and developed through generations.

Our people will invariably keep their sense of revolutionary obligation to and trust in the Chinese people, their class brother and the closest comrade-in-arms, constantly develop the Korean-Chinese friendship sealed in blood through generations and advance to the end in the same ranks with the Communist Party and people of China in accomplishing the common cause of socialism.

Chinese Ambassador Zheng Yi spoke next.

He said that the history of 70 years of the Communist Party of China since its founding is a history in which the CPC has led the Chinese people to win victory over the enemies at home and abroad and founded a republic in which the people is the master and a history in which Old China, poor and backward, has been built into a New China of socialism which is developing and prospering.

Saying that the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea have strictly adhered to the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-reliance in national defence in the past and made great achievements in the socialist revolution and construction by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, he said that the Chinese people are sincerely rejoiced over the great successes made by the Korean people.

Noting that China and Korea are close neighbours and the two peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shared life and death, and weal and woe, he said that the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and other old proletarian revolutionaries of China have established and nursed the great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Neither the storm of tens of years nor the "peaceful transition" of the imperialists could break the friendship forged in blood between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, he noted, and said that the leaders of the two countries open-heartedly exchanged views on matters of common concern through mutual visits in recent years and dynamically propelled the development of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese and Korean peoples maintain the leadership of the party and adhere to the road of socialism, he said, and added:

The common revolutionary ideal of the two peoples closely welded their destinies into one and it is the main foundation of friendship between the two countries.

The Chinese people will defend the noble Sino-Korean friendship, treasuring it as the apple of their eye and make all their efforts to develop this friendship generation after generation, he stressed.

Kim Il-song Greet Jiang Zemin

SK0107030791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a message of greetings to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC], on the 70th anniversary of the CPC founding.

The message reads: Beijing, Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee: On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the CPC founding, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], all party members, and myself, I send the warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you, the CPC Central Committee, and all the members of your party.

The founding of the CPC was a great event which opened a new epoch in the history of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people for national independence, the liberation of the country, and socialism.

The CPC founding enabled the working class and people of China to have the revolutionary vanguard unit, the true representatives of their class and national interests. The CPC is an experienced and tested revolutionary party with a glorious revolutionary tradition and abundant experience and exploits in the struggle.

Over the past 70 years since its founding, the CPC has led the Chinese people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism to liquidate imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism and win in the new democratic revolution. Giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the CPC has also turned China, once poor and backward, into a prospering new socialist China.

Today the fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the CPC are vigorously and successfully working to fulfill the 10-year plan for national economic and social development, the second-stage strategic objective of building modern socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and to reunify the whole country under the policy of "One Country, Two systems" while firmly adhering to the path of socialism, people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party, Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought and deepening reforms and openness.

The achievements made by the CPC greatly contribute to the common cause of the revolutionary people of the world for independence, progress, and socialism.

The WPK and the Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the CPC and the fraternal Chinese people in the revolutionary struggle and socialist modernization and heartily wish them greater success in the future.

The friendship between our two parties and two peoples is an unbreakable friendship between class brothers

cemented in blood in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism.

It is the unshakable stand of our party and government to treasure the traditional Korea-China friendship and consolidate and develop it generation after generation.

We will make every effort as always to constantly consolidate and develop the friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

30 June 1991

Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN Views Founding

*SK0107105191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1007 GMT 1 Jul 91*

["70th Founding Anniversary of CPC"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial to the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

The editorial says:

The founding of the Communist Party of China was the lawful demand of the developing modern history on China and an epochal event which opened a new chapter in the struggle of the Chinese people against domination and subjugation and for freedom and liberation.

After its founding the CPC has traversed the course of the arduous but glorious struggle to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism against the class enemies at home and abroad.

Eventually, the people's revolution won victory in China and the People's Republic of China was founded by the correct leadership of the Communist Party and the devoted struggle of the Chinese people.

Advancing toward socialism was the unanimous desire of the Chinese people and the just road chosen by themselves. The Chinese people have liquidated the centuries-old backwardness and poverty and built a new powerful socialist China in the vast land of China by surmounting vigorous trials and difficulties in the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and vigorously advancing along the road of socialism, the road of sovereignty and independence under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The fraternal Chinese people have made great achievements in their struggle to achieve stability and unity and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, holding fast to the four cardinal principles and deepening reform and opening to the outside world under the leadership of the CPC. They are pushing ahead with the work to smash the imperialist strategy of "peaceful transition" and adhere to socialist orientation, the people's democratic dictatorship and the leadership of the party.

The CPC is waging the vigorous struggle to unify the whole country according to the policy of "one country, two systems."

Under the present complicated international situation the CPC, consistently pursuing its independent, sovereign and peace-loving foreign policy, is holding fast to the stand that the issue of each country should be dealt with by its people without the interference of other countries and conducting the activities to establish a new international order, defend peace and build a free and prosperous new world on the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

The brilliant achievements made by the CPC leading the people in the socialist construction and the growth of the might of socialist China constitute a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world and a fatal blow to the international reactionaries going against the flow of history.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, value Korea-China friendship and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people forever in the common struggle to win the victory of the socialist cause against imperialism.

The Korean people wish the brotherly Chinese people more shining victory and success in their struggle to build a powerful socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core.

Kim Il-song Receives PRC Friendship Delegation

*SK0107115791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1112 GMT 1 Jul 91*

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by its Vice-chairman Qian Zhengying, a friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China led by secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the CPC Yin Kesheng and a friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] led by political commissar of the Nanjing military area of the CPLA Shi Yuxiao on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Choe Kwang, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], presidium member Yo Yon-ku and director of the Secretariat Yu Ho-chun of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, and Won Myong-Kyun, Lieut. Gen. of the KPA.

Also present there were Chinese Ambassador E. P. to Korea Zheng Yi and military attache of the Chinese Embassy here Yin Guangtao.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented gifts to President Kim Il-song.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

More Meetings in Japan Urge Ties Normalization

SK0107053091 Pyongyang KCNA in English

0406 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Resolutions and recommendations demanding an early normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations were adopted at local party organisations and assemblies of Japan, according to a KNS [KYODO News Service] report from Tokyo.

The special resolution adopted at the 42nd regular meeting of the Gifu Prefectural headquarters of the Japan Social-Democratic Party stressed that Japan bitterly blamable for the colonial domination over Korea and her division must reflect upon it and apologize to the Korean people with a sincere attitude and do its utmost for the promotion of the talks.

The Japanese Government must promptly buckle down to the negotiations for the fulfilment of concrete tasks which have left unsettled for 45 years or more, the resolution said.

Recommendations were adopted at the Sendai City assembly, Miyagi Prefecture, the Ibusuki and Kanoya City assemblies, Kagoshima Prefecture, and the Nachikatsuura-cho, Higashimuro County, Wakayama Prefecture.

The recommendations said that to normalize and develop the Japan-DPRK relations is in the interests of the two peoples and conducive to peace and prosperity in Asia and the rest of the world.

They strongly urged the Japanese Government authorities to actively strive for an early normalisation of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations.

They were sent to the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Thai Party Deputy Leader

SK2206044691 Pyongyang KCNA in English

0432 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 21 met and had a friendly talk with Sawat Buntangsuk, advisor to the deputy leader of the Social Action Party of Thailand, and his entourage.

Noting that the relations between the two parties have developed favorably in the past, the advisor stressed the need to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples of the two countries in the future.

He expressed agreement to the DPRK's just stand on the question of nuclear inspection, saying "the nuclear inspection in your country claimed by the United States can never be allowed."

Contending that problems between Asian countries should be solved by the Asian countries, he stressed that no privileged side should force nuclear inspection in the DPRK.

Any outside interference with other countries must be opposed, he said.

He sincerely wished good health and long life to His Excellency President Kim Il-song and dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Daily Praises SRV Seventh Party Congress

SK0107112791 Pyongyang KCNA in English

1051 GMT 1 Jul 91

[“NODONG SINMUN Hails Successful 7th Congress of Communist Party of Vietnam”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The 7th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPVN) [KCNA renders the Communist Party of Vietnam as Communist Party of Viet Nam thus the abbreviation CPVN] showed the firm determination of the CPVN members and Vietnamese people to continue to advance along the road of socialism indicated by President Ho Chi Minh, stresses NODONG SINMUN in an editorial article today.

Noting that to continuously advance along the road of socialism is the will of the CPVN and Vietnamese people, the article goes on:

Today the imperialists are heinously scheming to disarm the people, break their faith in socialism and disorganize socialism from within under the signboard of “peace” and “detente”. But it is a ridiculous daydream. The Vietnamese people are achieving successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the CPVN.

The Communist Party of Vietnam organizes and guides the victory of the Vietnamese people. They, under the leadership of the CPVN, founded the Republic, achieved the complete liberation and reunification of the country and have embarked upon the road of socialist development on a nationwide scale. They are well aware that there can be no victorious advance of the revolution and construction in their country without the leadership of the CPVN.

The recent party congress [word indistinct] an important occasion in strengthening and developing the party.

Socialist economic cooperation is an important task facing the Vietnamese people. The 7th congress of the CPVN advanced new tasks to step up socialist economic construction in Vietnam at present.

The Korean people congratulate the 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam on its success.

The communists and peoples of Korea and Vietnam have supported and encouraged each other in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism from long ago and forged close bonds of friendship in this course. The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples are developing favourably. They will further develop in conformity with the cause of socialism and in the interests of the two peoples.

The Korean people wish the fraternal Communist Party members and people of Vietnam great success in their future struggle to implement the tasks set forth at the 7th Party Congress, firmly united around the CPVN Central Committee headed by Comrade Do Muoi.

Kim Il-song Work on Literature, Art Quoted

*SK2906111291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 29 Jun 91*

["Immortal Banner of Building Revolutionary Literature and Art"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 40th anniversary of the publication of "On Some Questions Arising in Our Literature and Art", an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (June 30, 1951). The article quotes Comrade Kim Il-song as teaching:

"As engineers of the human soul, our writers and artists should vividly reflect in their works our people's lofty patriotism and staunch fighting spirit and their unshakable conviction in final victory. They should see that their works serve our embattled people as a powerful weapon and as a great inspiration spurring them to ultimate victory."

The article reads in part:

The great leader in his work set forth militant tasks for writers and artists to produce more revolutionary works aimed at powerfully inspiring our embattled people to ultimate victory and comprehensively expounded principles and ways to be maintained in producing revolutionary works including those on the theme of the war.

His work gives a clear exposition of the question of concretely and vividly portraying in the works the lofty patriotism and heroism of our people and People's Army, the question of reflecting the indestructible superiority of our system, inexhaustible strength and unity of our people and their high ideological awareness while depicting well the enemy's fatal weak points and the inevitability of his destruction, the question of exposing the outrageous and barbarous nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges so as to arouse burning hatred for the enemy, etc. At the same time, the work clearly expounds fundamental questions arising in building revolutionary literature and art including the question of enhancing the serve-the-people spirit in literature and art and correctly inheriting national cultural heritages, the question of strengthening the party's principle and proper guidance of criticism and the question of cherishing warm love of the motherland and people on the part of writers and artists.

The work also sets forth from a new angle the orientation and the goal for the development of our literature and art.

To make ours a heroic literature and art and make it reach the world's level—this was the orientation and the goal of our literature and art expounded in the historic work.

His work is an immortal banner which made it possible for our literature and art to serve as a model of the revolutionary literature and art of the working class indicating the way of shaping the destiny of an independent man and as a literature and art of the world's level with lofty ideological and artistic value.

Daily: Country's Socialism Champions Independence

*SK2806113891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 28 Jun 91*

["Ours Is Superior Socialism Strongly Championing Masses' Desire for Independence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article headlined "Ours Is Superior Socialism Strongly Championing Masses' Desire for Independence."

The article quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying in his immortal work "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish":

"Because it is the application of the *chuche* idea, the revolutionary idea of the era of independence, our socialism is the best socialism which is centred upon the masses, strongly champions the desire of the working class and other social strata, the nation's right to independence and the aspirations of the world's people to independence."

The article continues:

The *chuche* idea, the guiding idea of our party, is the fundamental source of the essential features and superiority of our socialism for the people.

Our socialism advancing, guided by the *chuche* idea, is a popular socialism which strictly embodies the demand and desire of the working class and other social strata.

The demand of the working class is identical with that of all other classes interested in social progress.

Our socialism has been able to constantly strengthen and develop amid absolute support and trust of the entire people because our party has thoroughly realised the desire and demand of the working class and all other people, not a few members of society, for independence, properly implemented the class line and the mass line, closely rallied broad segments of people, strengthened the driving force of the revolution and put socialism on the broadest socio-class foundation.

Our socialism advancing, guided by the *chuche* idea is socialism which strongly champions the nation's right to independence and its interests.

The *chuche* idea regards it as the fundamental demand for realising the independence of the people to champion the independence of the country and the nation.

Our party has enforced an independent politics championing and realising the independence of the country and the nation and solved all problems in socialist construction our own way in accordance with the demand of our people and the specific conditions of our country. No one can

violate the dignity and sovereignty of the people who make revolution their own way, regarding the idea of their party as the guiding principle and firmly adhering to the *chuche* stand in the revolution and construction.

Our people have become a great nation with strong independence as they have firmly maintained the independent stand and the creative stand in the whole course of socialist construction and thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-sufficiency and self-reliance in defence.

Our socialism advancing, guided by the *chuche* idea, is socialism which firmly defends the desire of the world's people for independence.

Our socialism for the people, the embodiment of the *chuche* idea, regards it as an important mission to actively realise the independence of the world's people, let alone defending the independence of the country and the nation. Independence, peace and friendship represent the main idea of the foreign policy of our republic.

As seen above, our socialism is a superior socialism centered on the masses which most strongly champions the people's demand for independence, the nation's right to independence and the world people's aspiration after independence.

Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex Progress Detailed
SK2806152291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1502 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)—The Tae'an Heavy Machine Complex situated on the lower reaches of the River Taedong flowing through the western part of Korea is a mighty generating equipment complex of the country.

The predecessor of the complex was a small electric machine factory right after the liberation of the country in August 1945. But it grew into an electric machine plant of great importance for the development of the nation's industry already in the middle of the 1950s.

A new modernly-equipped general heavy machine plant was commissioned in September 1980, which became a mother plant in forming gigantic complex involving more than ten electric machine factories and allied enterprises in 1985.

The complex produces sets of 125,000 kva generators, and turbines, large-size transformers, electric motors and other generating equipment and big machines for the mining, metal, chemical, building materials and shipbuilding industries.

The industrial output of the complex has grown 1.7 times over the last ten years, of which 3.4 times in the production of generators and 28 times in the production of turbines.

In this period, it has successfully manufactured and supplied facilities to 46 major objects including the Taechon power stations, the Taedonggang power station and the March 17 power station No.3.

It sent more than 14,000 tons of facilities to the West Sea barrage completed in 1986.

Now the complex is in charge of facilities for ten odd major objects including nearly 70 percent of the equipment of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex under construction. This year it has completed the manufacture of two 50,000 kva generators and turbines, a 75-ton boiler, a 6,500 kw electric motor, absorbing and exhausting separators of a 4,000 hp compressor.

And it has supplied 10,500 tons of facilities to the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex.

It has completed technological preparations for the production of a 210-ton boiler.

The complex is the historical place where the great leader President Kim Il-song created the Tae'an work system, a new socialist economic management system, in December 1961.

With an insight into the important role played by electric machines in the development of the nation's heavy industry, President Kim Il-song has given on-the-spot guidance on 42 occasions and programmatic teachings over 1,000 times to it ever since the liberation of the country, indicating the orientation and ways ahead of the complex.

It applies more than 2,000 technical innovation proposals to production on a yearly average, thus consolidating its material and technical foundations and increasing the qualities of products.

Korea Machine Tools Trading Corporation Viewed
SK2906152891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1503 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The Korea Machine Tools Trading Corporation is a firm which exports machine tools and other machines produced in the DPRK.

It also imports some materials and machine products.

At present, it exports high-quality all-purpose lathes including lathes Huichon No. 5 and Chongjin No. 5, machine tools such as milling machines, drilling machines, shapers, pneumatic hammers and super high-pressure presses and bearings, tools and other goods.

In Korea there are powerful machine tool production centres such as the April 3 factory, the Huichon general machine tool works, the Mangyongdae machine tool factory and the Chongjin machine tool factory and factories which produce tools, bearings and other machine goods.

Korea meets 98 percent of her needs for machinery by domestic production.

The output of machinery in 1986 stood at 1,690 times the 1946 figure. Already in the early 1970s 30,000 machine tools were manufactured a year.

Over the last few years universal lathes including numerical control lathes "Kusong 104cnc", "Kusong No. 6," a remodeled type of lathe "Kusong No. 3" which won a gold medal in an international fair in the early 1970s, lathe

"Kusong No. 10" and lathe "Huichon No. 10," up-to-date machine tools including digital universal processing lathes and flexible production system, more than hundreds of kinds all told, have been developed.

These numerical control lathes and up-to-date machine tools will be added to export items of the Korea Machine Tools Trading Corporation.

Korea has exported machine tools from the close of the 1950s and this firm has trade dealings with scores of countries.

The exports of the company last year was nearly one hundred times the initial year.

The company conducts service work for the exported machine tools and accepts orders.

Kim Kwang-yop, director of the Korea Machine Tools Trading Corporation, said the corporation will establish machine tool sales agencies in some countries and grant agencies at the request of business partners.

Komdok Complex Experiences Production 'Upsurge'

*SK3006012691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1509 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—An unprecedented production upsurge has been reported from the Komdok Mining Complex, a lead and zinc producer of the country.

The miners there are overfulfilling the daily quotas, having set themselves the goal of topping the peak year nearly 40 percent in lead and zinc production this year.

Many units of the complex have hit the targets for the year and the 3rd seven-year plan (1987-1994) and their number is on the increase.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated the achievements of the miners there and showed deep trust in them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il who puts up the working class as the leading class of the revolution and the pillar of the country came to the complex and indicated tasks and ways to effect a new upsurge in production, bestowing great favors on the miners down to their life and work conditions.

On July 1, 1975, he visited the complex and acquainted himself with its conditions and headed for the deep April 5 pit.

He told the officials who tried to dissuade him that he should go to any place where workers are at work, however [word indistinct] and rough the way may be and got on a pit car and went down to a cutting face.

He grasped the hands of miners, asked about their health and living conditions and told the officials time and again to look after the miners with greater care.

While acquainting himself with the production at the complex he found that the knot was transport and stressed the need to introduce a belt conveyer in transport.

And he indicated ways of effecting a turn in ore production by concentrating investment on this promising mine and replacing the existing equipment with large-sized and modernized one and diversifying transport.

Afterwards he sent workforce and materials necessary for construction and showed deep attention to the project as a whole.

Great changes have taken place at the complex after the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A long-distance belt conveyer line extending tens of ri from inside the pit to the ground, ore-dressing plant No. 3 capable of dealing with 10 million tons of ores a year, large-scale excavation sites and a crushing ground with a capacity of several million tons were built.

With the successful introduction of large-sized and modern ore excavating, carrying and dressing equipment, the ore output shot up to an all-time high and the miners' living and working conditions were further improved.

The complex now excavates in two days the same amount of ores as was produced annually before liberation.

KCNA Reviews 29 Jun Pyongyang Press

*SK2906074691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0525 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Comrade Do Muoi on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Appearing in the press is a message of solidarity sent to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, president of the Transitional Council of National Redressment and head of state, on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN devotes nearly one whole page to an article on the loving care and trust shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song for Kang Myon-su who was chief secretary of the Chongpyong County, South Hamgyong Province, party committee.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the publication of "On Some Questions Arising in Our Literature and Art", a classical work of President Kim Il-song, on June 30, 1951, the daily runs an article entitled "Immortal Banner for Building Revolutionary Literature and Art".

Works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were studied and disseminated in different countries, says the press.

An article of MINJU CHOSON says that Comrade Kim Chong-il has built the dental prophylactic hospital in

South Hamgyong Province into a medical centre equipped with latest medical facilities for the health of the working class.

CHOSON SINBO introduces Fukushima group of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism, says NODONG SINMUN. Econews of the press includes reports that industrial establishments including the Sangwon cement complex and the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive complex overfulfilled the first half year plans.

It is reported in the press that the secretary general of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and the national secretary general of the "Cambio 90" movement of Peru met with the DPRK ambassador to Peru, the U.N. secretary-general received the chief of the permanent observer mission of the DPRK to the United Nations and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland (Unity) met with the DPRK ambassador to Finland.

Papers give accounts of a national symposium of health workers on experiences in sincere medical services and of a meeting marking the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Kim Man-yu hospital in Pyongyang.

Appearing in the press is news that the unified Korea soccer team arrived in Pyongyang after competing in the sixth world youth football championships, a disbanding ceremony of the team was held and the Olympic Committee of the DPRK gave a party for it.

Papers inform the readers that the Twice Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army gave a performance for guests of honor.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN denounces murder of people by a South Korean puppet police officer with a pistol.

Given in the paper is news that the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No. 595 denouncing the fascist outrages of the South Korean authorities against the pro-reunification democratic forces.

The South Korean news columns of the press include reports that an estimated 500 students in Kwangju attacked the U.S. "Cultural Centre" and waged a demonstration, students of Chonnam National University flailed No Tae-u's trip to the United States and a Malagasy pastor demanded the release of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

A NODONG SINMUN commentary hits at the claim of the South Korean authorities that "nuclear inspection" of the North by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the simultaneous inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are "different issues."

In an article titled "Why Have You Brought Fascist Murderous Political Situation Discarding 'Commitments to Democratization'?" the paper brings to light the deceptive nature of the "June 29 declaration" made by No Tae-u four years ago.

Appearing in the press are world public voices demanding the pullout of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear weapons from South Korea on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and home and foreign public reaction to the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK.

Dailies convey the declaration of Comrade Fidel Castro in an interview with the Mexican magazine SIEMPRE that Cuba will not give up the one-party principle.

The seventh congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam closed, says NODONG SINMUN.

KCNA Reviews 1 Jul NODONG SINMUN

SK0107070091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0542 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA—NODONG SINMUN today carries a message of greetings Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent to Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

Appearing in the daily is another message of greetings President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to Piere Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of Burundi.

The paper also carries a message of greetings Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent to Habarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of the second Republic and the 16th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

Conveyed in the paper are voices of South Korean people expressing ardent reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praising his immortal revolutionary feats.

The Indian paper HINDU introduced Kimjongilia, according to the daily. "Glorious Course of Struggle, 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN editorial. Econews of the paper includes a report that the Yongsong General Machine Bureau fulfilled the [word indistinct] plan and the first half yearly plan. The paper devotes nearly one whole page to an article entitled "Ours Is Indestructible Socialism Under Which the Leader and the Party and the Masses Are United With One Mind."

Given in the daily are accounts of mass rallies and demonstrations held in provincial seats in the northern half of

the country on the occasion of the " [words indistinct] Day of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism.) [punctuation as received]

It is reported in the paper that the Korean-Soviet traditional medicine production joint company arranged a party on the lapse of three years since the great leader President Kim Il-song's visit to Chita, the Soviet Union, the DPRK ambassador paid a farewell call on the Malagasy president and a DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibition was held in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union.

The paper publishes news that the DPRK's decision to join the United Nations and the joint statement of the DPRK's political parties and public organizations were supported by foreign public circles and the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea was demanded in many countries on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In a commentary the daily hits out at the United States and the South Korean authorities who paralyzed the function of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and made its existence senseless and are now spreading a rumor in an attempt to lay the blame for it at the door on the DPRK.

Included in the South Korean news of the daily is a report that rallies and demonstrations of people took place in different places in protest against the authorities' crack-down which foiled the sixth people's rally for declaring the "June 29 declaration" bankrupt and denouncing suppression of the labor movement which was planned by the people's council.

In a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation the paper says although the present "regime" has maliciously resorted to moves to maintain and prolong the remaining days of the military dictatorship the South Korean people's struggle against it has gained further momentum.

The mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front in Madagascar sent a congratulatory message to the Malagasy president on the independent day of that country, says the press.

An article of the daily hails the successful seventh congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The paper observes the independence day of Rwanda.

The international news columns of the paper include reports that a statue of Yang Liandi, a "Hero in climbing high" of China, was erected and many casualties were caused by ethnic disputes in the Soviet Union.

The daily carries an article exposing the U.S. imperialists' wicked intention to establish domination and control over the Middle East region.

South Korea

Consulate in San Francisco Bombed 28 Jun

SK2906060691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] San Francisco, California, June 29 (YONHAP)—Two explosions inflicted minor damage on the South Korean Consulate in San Francisco on Friday, one day before the scheduled arrival of President No Tae-u, and U.S. security authorities were put on alert.

One device landed in a toilet and the other in a drawing room at 3 A.M., causing fire and property damage estimated at 50,000 U.S. dollars but no casualties, spokesmen for the San Francisco Police Department and Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) said.

They said two employees on the basement floor put out the fire.

Normal consulate operation was suspended until noon to allow police and FBI agents to investigate and Consul Pak Chun-pom held an emergency meeting with the consulate staff.

Policemen were posted around the consulate and the consul's residence to provide security.

No is due to address the Hoover Institution of Stanford University near San Francisco on Saturday afternoon and attend a dinner party hosted by former Secretary of State George Shultz before flying to Washington Sunday.

President No Tae-u Departs for U.S., Canada

SK2906055191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u left for the United States and Canada on a state visit Saturday afternoon and to hold summit talks that will cover North Korea, regional security and cooperation.

The state visit begins Monday (EST) when he arrives in Washington. No will meet with U.S. President George Bush for one hour, including expanded talks with ministers, Tuesday morning and nuclear inspection of North Korea, South Korea-U.S. security relations and regional changes are likely to be treated extensively.

He flies to Ottawa Wednesday and meets with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney Thursday. Increasing bilateral trade and political cooperation among Asia-Pacific nations are tapped as highlight issues.

He will stop over in Vancouver before returning to Seoul July 7.

No headed first to San Francisco and will deliver a speech on "Korea's Emerging Role in a New Pacific Order" at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University.

"President Bush and I will be setting the course to hasten peace on, and reunification of, the Korean peninsula and will pledge close cooperation," No said in an airport departure statement.

"South Korea has become an important partner to the United States in the Pacific, and the future of the Pacific region is interlocked with the future of South Korea and the United States. We will be discussing the new regional order and how we can promote common prosperity," he said.

Stressing the economic aspects of the Seoul-Ottawa summit, the president said the two countries must upgrade trade, investment and technology cooperation.

"Canada sent 26,000 of its young men to fight for freedom with us during the Korean war, and it is a country where more than 60,000 Koreans live," he said.

"South Korea and Canada must work hand in hand, and we will be urging close cooperative ties," No said.

No is the third head of state to make a state visit to the United States. The last one was made by the late President Pak Chong-hui in 1965.

No's entourage includes Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so, chief presidential Secretary Chong Hae-chang, senior Secretary for Economic Affairs Kim Chong-in, chief adviser for diplomacy and national security Kim Chong-hui and Yi Pyong-ki, senior secretary for protocol.

Gives Speech at Seoul Airport

*SK2906080691 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network
in Korean 0500 GMT 29 June 91*

[Speech by ROK President No Tae-u at a ceremony at Seoul Airport at his departure for the United States and Canada—live]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: I am about to leave for an official state visit to the United States and Canada. The United States is the most important country in every field, and Canada, as a member of the Group of Seven industrialized countries playing an important role in the international community, is our traditional ally with which it is all the more necessary for us to cooperate in today's rapidly changing world.

Almost a year has passed since I visited the United States and held talks with President Bush in June last year. However, the world and Northeast Asia, where we live, have undergone enormous changes during this period. In Europe, German unification was achieved, and new atmospheres for European integration have been promoted as a result of the changes in various East European countries. The United States won a victory in the Gulf war in cooperation with various countries of the world, including the Soviet Union, under the UN flag. Based upon its confidence gained from this victory, it is trying to establish a new world order. The age-old confrontational structure in northeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula has begun to undergo changes. Moves toward adjusting Chinese-Soviet relations and Japanese-Soviet relations, including the visit to Moscow by [CPC] Secretary General Jiang Zemin and the visit to Japan by President Gorbachev, are proof of this.

In particular, the northern policy, which we have carried out, has caused new circumstances in this region. The ROK and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations just three months after the ROK-Soviet summit talks in San Francisco. Also, I visited the Soviet Union, and Soviet President Gorbachev visited the ROK. We exchanged trade representative offices with China early this year.

The Soviet Union has supported simultaneous UN admission by North and South Korea and has urged North Korea to allow international nuclear inspection. This is a good example of changes on the Korean peninsula. Also, North Korea has shown signs of changing its stubborn and persistent positions: the changes are its decision for simultaneous UN admission, its expression of a willingness to sign the nuclear safeguards accord, and its moves toward improving relations with the United States and Japan. This rapid change in the world and in our vicinity makes us more firmly believe that the day of peace and reunification is coming in this land, too.

We could not help suffering a territorial division by other people after the liberation, but now we can hasten reunification by our initiative and must do so. In my talks with U.S. President Bush, I will discuss how we and the United States, our closest ally, will make joint efforts toward that direction and will closely cooperate with it.

Now, the ROK has become a valuable partner of the United States in the Pacific region, and cooperation in the Pacific region is directly linked to our future and that of the United States. I will discuss with President Bush the matter of promoting common prosperity for our country, the United States, and the Asian-Pacific region by establishing a new order in the Asian-Pacific region.

With its new stature in the world, the ROK has now become a country that plays an active role in the international community.

I will explain to leaders and personages from all walks of life in the United States what kind of role the ROK will play in the new world and then call for their understanding and support.

My meeting with President Bush this time will be the fourth. This means that ROK-U.S. relations are much better than ever and that my visit will provide an opportunity to consolidate our relations as partners even further.

I am going to have talks with Governor-General Hnatyshyn and Prime Minister Mulroney during my visit to Canada and discuss ways to strengthen cooperation in the Pacific and promote the relations of exchange and cooperation between our two countries.

Canada sent about 26,000 young men to our country to fight for freedom during the Korean war. Canada, where over 60,000 of our fellow countrymen are living, is a very important country to us economically.

In particular, with the United States, Canada, and Mexico moving toward a single economic bloc based on the Free

Trade Agreement, we should develop trade, investment, and cooperation in science and technology with Canada even further.

Canada and our country should try to become closer partners in the Pacific and international community and my visit will accelerate relations between the two countries in all fields.

My dear fellow countrymen: Today marks the fourth anniversary of the publication of the 29 June declaration on democratization, and I am leaving today for a visit to the United States and Canada, our traditional allies, as a state guest. So, it stirs up special feelings in my heart.

The road of democratization we have advanced along over the past four years has in no sense been propitious. It was the public conviction that only with democracy can we realize national reconciliation and greater progress on the basis of genuine stability that made us march along this road despite all manner of difficulties and no matter how dear the price.

Ours has now become a proud country that is developing democracy based on an economic growth that has stunned the world; our people feel very confident with their stature.

Based on this, we are now marching ahead toward the world and toward the future with self-confidence. It certainly reflects the United States' respect for Korea, which has become a new, different country, that it has invited the president of Korea to visit it as a state guest for the first time in 26 years.

I find it significant that as a result of the two rounds of local assembly elections, I have put into practice the eight-point democratization promises contained in the 29 June declaration. What is more, we have carried out the two rounds of elections freely and fairly, which is unheard of.

In defiance of the challenge posed by a tiny number of radical forces which have continued disturbances for more than a month and in spite of political uneasiness, our people have laid a solid foundation on which to build stability.

Such a mature democratic ability on the part of our people will also serve as great strength in reunifying the country.

I will come back only after planting in the hearts of not only the 1.3 million of our compatriots in North America, but also in the hearts of the Americans and Canadians from all walks of life, faith in our country's bright future.

Thank you. [applause]

Speaks at Stanford University

*SK0107095591 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network
in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Speech by ROK President No Tae-u at Hoover Institution at Stanford University in Palo Alto, San Francisco, on 29 June—recorded]

[Text] San Francisco is a city which has always given me a longing and a dream for a new world. My first encounter

with the United States came when I took my first step in San Francisco 32 years ago. This was the very emotion I felt before I came out of my honeymoon. This was not just because that I came to San Francisco three days after my honeymoon began.

The U.S. continent, I traveled for a few days by train, was really wide and magnificent. The United States was a land full of freedom and prosperity.

In thinking of my country struggling after the disasters of a war, as a youth, full of dreams, I was envious of the United States. Thus, I made up my mind to make my country rich. Probably, it is difficult for you to understand such thoughts.

In addition, it was none other than San Francisco where I first met President Gorbachev in June last year. This meeting, which put an end to a long severance and hostile relations, was a fresh start, breaking the ice of cold war on the Korean peninsula.

Since then, the Korean peninsula has been entering a new period of trends. Thus, I became convinced that the era of long confrontation and tension can be brought to an end, and that an era of peace and reunification can be opened.

It was today, four years ago, that I announced the 29 June declaration for democracy, following the people's ardent desire. This was a starting point for opening a genuine democracy in the ROK. Thanks to the time difference by crossing the Pacific, I could mark the fourth anniversary of the declaration on two occasions—once in Seoul and once here. In marking this significant day on two occasions this year, I am more firmly convinced of democracy. [applause]

Esteemed Director (Raison), chief of Hoover Institution, Mr. Shultz, professors, students, and guests:

Today, I am visiting Stanford University, which has produced a large number of great scholars and leaders who have led the United States and the world, and I have met U.S. leaders and friends of all strata at Hoover Institution, which is well known in the world for its authority and prestige. This is a great pleasure for me.

I thank you for arranging a warm luncheon and for giving me the opportunity of speaking of today's world and future.

The name of this institution reminds me of President Hoover's conspicuous wisdom, which penetrated into the future. It seems that, when he founded this institution 72 years ago, he penetrated today's world and the 21st century. This is because war, revolution, and peace clearly mark the history of the 20th century and the vision of the 21st century.

Ring in the 20th century, mankind has suffered from disastrous tragedies of many wars and from hardships owing to revolution and struggle. Now, mankind is about to welcome a new century with new hopes of peace.

On the threshold of the 21st century, mankind is going through a new revolution—not a revolution of confrontation and blood but a revolution of peace. It took nothing

but two or three years for a fixed concept of the world order, which had dominated the past two generations, to crumble.

Beginning with Eastern Europe, a system oppressing the freedom of mankind and forcing the sacrifice of mankind's happiness collapsed. The Soviet Union found a chance to change its system. An approximately 70-year communist dictatorship originating from the Bolshevik revolution is coming to an end with a completely different revolution called perestroika.

Now, the dignity of mankind and pluralistic democracy are becoming the universal value of mankind. Without a market system based on creativity and openness, it is impossible to think of and realize mankind's happiness and prosperity.

Mankind's desire for freedom and happiness has become a great trend changing the history of the world as well as that of a country. No one can reverse and revolt against such a trend. We watched such a trend tearing down the Berlin Wall and removing the iron curtain separating the postwar world.

Superpowers are making efforts to turn their relations of confrontation into cooperative relations in a bid to create a better future. The U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations are making progress in drastically reducing the terrible weapons and the means of their delivery that can destroy mankind. Accordingly, we are assured that the possibility of peace is becoming realistic.

In the Gulf war, under the UN banner, the United States made it possible to lead the entire world, including the Soviet Union, to first unite to chastise aggression. The victory in the Gulf war confirmed that no aggression can be tolerated. In addition, the dominance of law has been realized in the international arena.

Such a great change is the result of the accumulated efforts, devotion, and courageous conviction and activities of all countries and people, who have carried out a practice on the belief that freedom and democracy are right and that peace is valuable.

The United States led all such courses, bearing sacrifice and costs. Today, the U.S. people are marking the great era in which the U.S. pioneers' ideas for founding their country are embodied on a worldwide scale. I sincerely congratulate you and all U.S. people on effecting such a great success.

The era of revolution and war is coming to an end in this world. Instead, the world clearly is proceeding toward a peaceful community. The future of the world depends on the issue of guaranteeing eternal peace in the world. In addition, it depends on the issue of how a free and happy life can be designed, and on the issue of how such a world can be embodied.

Now, Europe is becoming one country under one roof. The European Community [EC] is trying to realize economic

integration next year. Because of Eastern European countries' reform, the EC will soon approach the Soviet Union's border. Accordingly, a merged Europe will come out in the next century.

Founding this brilliant institution on the Pacific coast was the prediction of another change in this world, I think. Many great scholars were prophesizing that the new century will be that of the Pacific. Needless to say, the future world will be the era at the mercy of a new Pacific.

Since Magellan named the Pacific early in the 16th century, this ocean has been the calm sea until the 20th century opened. Korea, that is, a secluded kingdom, first established diplomatic relations with the United States in 1882. It was none other than San Francisco Bay where our country's first diplomatic envoys took their step in September, 1883.

The city of San Francisco and its Chamber of Commerce and Industry arranged a reception for the first ROK diplomatic envoys wearing their traditional official outfits, which were completely strange to the U.S. citizens. It seems that such a reception scene was beautiful and peaceful.

The impression they felt in the United States was deep and shocking enough to make themselves devote their lives to following the road of revolutionaries to promote the national independence and modernization.

At a meeting to receive credentials from the Korean diplomatic envoys in New York, President Chester Arthur said the following: The ocean lying between our two countries became a secure trade route with the introduction of steamships. Now, our two countries have become neighbor.

Back then, it took 48 days for the Korean diplomatic envoys to cross the Pacific. It, however, took me 11 flying hours to cross it.

Thanks to the development of transportation and communication and to the introduction of the information era, the Pacific is becoming the sea of exchange and cooperation.

The 12 nations participating in the cabinet conference for Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation accounted for 50 percent of the gross world product—more than that of the European Community—and carried out 40 percent of total global trade.

The Asia-Pacific region has emerged as a new pivotal force leading postwar global development. The vitality of growth is rising in this region, where more than half the world's entire population is living, thanks to its boundless resources and potential. Even in the 1980's, the economy in this region maintained an average annual growth rate of 5 percent. This figure far surpasses the level of 2 percent marked by EC, and is beyond compare with any other area of the world.

Thus, the Asia-Pacific region effected dynamic development based on diversity and openness. Today it is actively moving forward to effect a greater turning point in the changing world.

Of late, positive moves have been made among the nations in this region to readjust the relations of the cold war era. Such moves are the Chinese-Soviet relations expressed in General Secretary Jian Zemin's visit to Moscow, are the Japanese-Soviet relations expressed in President Gorbachev's visit to Japan, and in particular are the progress made in the ROK-Soviet relations thanks to the success of the northern policy.

North Korea is also conducting negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan in an attempt to end its isolation. North Korea expressed its intention to enter the United Nations along with us, reversing its previous stubborn attitude.

The nations with a socialist economy, including Mongolia, Vietnam, and North Korea, not to mention the Soviet Union and China, are attempting to seek active trade and economic cooperation with the Pacific states that are enjoying prosperity. Going far beyond this, these countries are showing moves to participate in full-scale cooperation with the nations that have a market system. The Soviet Union and China expressed their will to participate in the cabinet conference of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

Based on practical needs, the Asia-Pacific countries are actively seeking to form a centripetal body [kusimche] capable of practically promoting economic and political cooperation in this region. This is shown by diversified ideas and proposals made by the leaders of the Pacific countries.

It is now time to design and frame a structure of cooperation which will ensure a higher dimension of peace, prosperity, and happiness to the people of this region and all mankind.

In looking at the world of the new century, I think that cooperation in the Pacific era should be promoted in the following four directions.

First, a solid foundation for stability should be built across the Asia-Pacific region by removing the last vestiges of the cold war. Without trust in peace, cooperation cannot be pushed even one step forward.

We should make this region overflow with the waves of opening, reform, and reconciliation that are coming from Europe and changing the world.

Success in the opening and reform in the Soviet Union and China will work as a decisive factor influencing stability and peace in this region. The United States, Japan, and all other countries in this region should actively help these two countries make new choices and development so that they advance along the path of democracy and market economy and come forth to cooperate with us.

The countries in this region recognize that for Asia-Pacific stability, the United States' leading role should continue. If the United States reduces its role as an Asia-Pacific country, the vacuum will be filled with unrest. This may result in another disaster.

Secretary Shultz made a speech to the graduates of Stanford University nine years ago, stressing "one should learn

from one's experience." However, history taught that when the United States turned to isolationism, the Pacific was reduced to the sea of war.

Tensions on the Korean peninsula have been the main cause of destabilization in this region. For the purpose of promoting cooperation in the Pacific and Asian region, if for no other reason, the effort to bring an end to the cold war on the Korean peninsula should be accelerated.

Second, prosperity among Asia-Pacific nations should be made to continue on the basis of open trade and through the promotion of economic cooperation.

It was free trade that has brought growth and prosperity to this region that [words indistinct]. Trade among the nations of this region exceeds 65 percent of the region's total trade, indicating that the nation's mutual dependency within the region is higher than that of the European Community.

Neither should the United States nor any other single country be expected to provide the entire market. Each country in the region should open its market commensurate with its economic ability and stage of development.

Nations in this region should actively cooperate with each other and make an effort to satisfactorily settle the trade feuds on the basis of common prosperity attained through free trade.

Third, nations in this region should promote cooperation among themselves so as to have not only the diverse cultural and ethnic structures, but also the economic structure and the diverse stage of development reconciled and integrated.

Advanced countries, newly industrialized countries, and developing countries exist in this region side by side. By actively capitalizing on the complimentary nature of the economies in these countries, we can maximize the benefit of cooperation. Toward this end, all the countries in the region should actively promote interaction between different industries and also intra-industry specialization according to the rules of comparative advantage so as to share among themselves technology and experience.

Given the economic vitality and the trends of expanding cooperation of this region, I am convinced that if all the countries in this region take concerted action toward this end, Asia and the Pacific will give the world an example of settling the South-North question substantially.

Fourth, the nations in Asia and the Pacific should build a framework of cooperation based on the spirit of the Asia-Pacific community so as to achieve all such objectives. The framework should embrace the entire Asia-Pacific region. The formation of subregions based on the division of this region is not desirable as it runs the great risk of either reinforcing the protectionist trade system or increasing the ground work for confrontation and feuds.

In this context, I hope that the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation will develop into a wonderful model for the realization of the common prosperity of this region.

The Asia-Pacific cooperative body, I believe, will raise the effectiveness of the regional economies and increase the exchange and cooperation in all areas. Also, this cooperative body should stay in step with the advancing world in its growth. It should never take on the road of exclusionist regionalism.

Not only have we given serious thought to what contribution Korea, not one of the major powers and not a wealthy advanced country, has been making to usher in such a new era and what role it will play in the future, but we also have been putting our effort into practice.

I have a faith that the unique historical experience Korea has acquired and successes it has attained in the process have made Korea play a genuinely meaningful role in the ever-changing world.

In the post-war period, the world has suffered from feuds, confrontation, and tribulations because of three big issues: The first of the three issues is feuds between the haves and the have nots, the South and the North; the second is the confrontation between the East and West caused by the difference in ideologies and systems; and the third is the trials the world has gone through in its search of society where human dignity and freedom are guaranteed.

The successes we the Koreans have attained going through all manner of adverse situation have provided answers to these three questions. I believe these answers have set an example of its kind for the world.

In less than a generational period of time, Korea has transformed itself from the state of being the world's poorest country into a newly industrialized country that is moving upward, thereby setting for the world an example that even poor developing countries can put themselves on the ranks of advanced countries if they make an effort, when it comes to the South-North question.

Unlike Germany and Japan that reveled in the post-war boom, Korea had virtually nothing in its possession before the war and what meager possession it had kept were turned into a heap of ashes during the war.

The GNP of the ROK, which was no more than \$2.1 billion in 1960, amounted to \$238 billion in 1990, more than a hundred times the earlier amount. The trade volume of the ROK, which was \$360 million 30 years ago, increased to \$135 billion last year, almost 400 times the earlier amount.

What the world saw through the Seoul Olympic Games was not the long throng of starving children and refugees brought by the war but a new country overflowing with vitality.

The ROK's experience proves that in no country can its present poverty justify its future poverty and that its poverty in natural resources cannot be a reason for remaining poor. Moreover, we made this achievement when the country was divided and when we had to bear the excessive burden of national defense as a result of it.

The ROK will not hold this precious experience for itself alone. We are willing to impart the experience liberally to

our neighbors and all the developing countries so that we can contribute to common prosperity.

The ROK is a semi-developed country of per-capita national income of no more than \$5,500. Compared with the share of the state of California in the GNP of the United States, which would rank sixth in the world if it were a country, the ROK's GNP remains only the 15th among countries. In 10 years from now, entering the 21st century, the ROK will join the ranks of the advanced countries with per-capita national income of \$15,000.

The ROK will support a free economic order and fulfill its responsibility commensurate with its development. The ROK will carry out a new role as a country placed between the advanced and developing countries. The ROK will become a medium which helps accelerate the exchange of market information and cooperation.

The ROK people, who had to make greatest sacrifice in the East-West confrontation, has become an example to show the superiority of free market economy over socialist economy. In this they are proud of themselves.

In the past, the ROK stood aloof from the Soviet Union and China, which were our neighbors in the long cold war relations and major powers concerned in the problem of the Korean peninsula, and all other socialist states. However, with the talks at San Francisco between myself and Soviet President Gorbachev last year, the nordpolitik which we pursued reached its climax.

Three months thenceforth, the ROK established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, which was followed by my visit to Moscow toward the end of last year and President Gorbachev's visit to the ROK last April. We exchanged trade missions with China. The nordpolitik based on our confidence in our political and economic capability not only opened a new horizon in the ROK diplomacy but is promoting the improvement of North-South relations and the alleviation of tensions in Northeast Asia. North Korea changed its attitude by announcing its willingness to enter into the United Nations. This shows that the new international order surrounding the Korean peninsula brought forth by the nordpolitik is inducing them to the world of opening up. We hope that the simultaneous UN entry by the North and the South will become a positive starting point to remove the long-standing stalemate on the Korean peninsula.

The ROK supports the reforms in the Soviet Union and the East and Central European countries and wishes them success, giving them economic assistance and investing in the European Development Bank. This is aimed at creating a desirable condition for peace and the reunification of the Korean peninsula and contributing to a harmonious world within our capacity.

Thanks to the ROK's nordpolitik, the road connecting the Pacific and the northern continent has been opened more widely. Through it the fresh breath of liberal democracy and market economy is spreading. Situated in the center of this road, the ROK will carry out its role of a bridge to promote reconciliation and cooperation.

The ROK is becoming an example of implementing real democracy and making rapid development at the same time. In the process in which the ROK pursued the ideal of freedom and democracy after the liberation, there were many frustrations and vicissitudes. Since my 29 June Declaration, the ROK has rapidly progressed democratization for the past 4 years to realize human rights, the freedom of speech and press, election through free competition, the separation of the three powers of government, and all other principles of pluralistic democracy.

We had to suffer much and pay a dear price removing the old pattern of authoritarianism and entering the era of democracy. The suppressed desire and conflicts gushed forth all at once. There were those forces which attempted to overthrow the democratic order itself by violence and class revolution. Because they held up slogans of democracy, we had considerable difficulty in establishing law and order by checking their antidemocratic crimes.

Now, on the firm base of a national consensus, a genuine democracy has been rooted in our country. Through elections on two occasions this year, a local autonomous system has been carried out. As a result, democracy is being carried out as a complete system.

In the elections of municipal and provincial councils conducted 10 days ago, the ROK people overwhelmingly supported the ruling party. Even in Seoul, the capital, where citizens had traditionally supported the opposition parties against the government and the ruling party, the ruling party gained more than 80 percent of the seats. Thus, it was shown that the entire people desire reform on the base of stability.

As a country gaining independence after a war, I think such a country promoting democracy as the ROK may be rare on this earth. The ROK will firmly go forward with democracy. This will be not only a pride to friendly countries sharing common ideal, but also a courage to those countries faced with difficulty in carrying out democracy.

Ladies and gentlemen!

Our people have not forgotten that, up to the present day, the United States has always been on our close side.

When our country was enveloped in war flames by the communists' aggression in 1950, the United States fought with us for our existence and freedom. At this time today, more than 40,000 U.S. youths defend peace at the armistice line on the Korean peninsula lying over the Pacific.

The U.S. support has been a great strength in carrying out the brilliant ROK development. The U.S. opened markets have been a base leading the ROK to carry out prosperity. As shown in the Gulf war, the ROK is an allied country sharing with the United States the long way for freedom and peace.

In the view of economy, the ROK has risen as an open market of \$70 billion from that of \$0.3 billion 30 years ago. And, the ROK ranks as the seventh largest trade partner to the United States.

The relations of the two countries of the ROK and the United States have been firmly forged in all fields, and thus have been inevitable for both sides. As a unitary state in the postwar world, the United States has been playing the most important role in defending freedom, carrying out prosperity, and achieving peace. In addition, it has shared the largest burden.

Now, our two countries are important to each other, and are becoming close partners giving assistance to each other. Two countries will make joint efforts to achieve a new world order.

The partner relations between our two countries will play a pivotal role in establishing a peaceful world and prospering Pacific era. In the Palo Alto campus where many ROK youths, together with the U.S. and world youths, have cultivated their dream, ideal, knowledge, and strength, a noted composition reading, "Wind of Freedom Blows," is written.

The world is newly born in freedom. Our two countries sharing a common ideal will advance toward the world we all desire, from the world which we have lived in until now. Thank you. [applause]

Speaks on Reunification 30 Jun

*SK0107015391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0001 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] San Francisco, California, June 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u meeting with Korean residents here Sunday, said he is convinced Korea will be reunified within this century.

His visit to the United States is, in fact, to hasten this day of reunification, No said.

The South Korean president is here on a brief stop before he begins his state visit to Washington and Ottawa from Monday.

Holding a breakfast reception at Fairmont Hotel where he is staying, No reminded his guests that this is the very place where he held a summit with Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union on June 4, 1990, the country with which South Korea had not yet normalized ties at the time.

So many things have changed during the year after that meeting, and North Korea cannot but change under these circumstances, No said.

North Korea will change, the president said, and the changes have begun.

He is assured that Korea will be reunified within this century, No said, and his visit to Washington is aimed at hastening such a day.

The meeting with U.S. President George Bush will cover the post-cold war new world order and joint steps Seoul and Washington will take in this new world, No explained. Stability and cooperation in Northeast Asia and the Pacific, where the biggest transformation is taking place, will be discussed, he said.

No, who arrives in Washington Monday evening, is scheduled to meet with Bush Tuesday morning.

At a time when democracy is gaining momentum and communism is being crushed, the radical minority is losing more and more ground, the president said, commenting on the recent wave of anti-government protests and demonstration.

The people of South Korea have made their judgement on this radically through the election, he said, referring to the June 20 local election where his ruling party claimed a landslide victory.

There is no more need to worry about South Korea's democracy, he said.

Daily Hopes for Improved Ties From U.S. Summit

SK2906120891 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
29 Jun 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Explore Ways Toward New ROK-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Let us unfold a world map and look at the Korean peninsula's neighboring area. Two giant continental neighbors, the Soviet Union and China, share borderlines with our country and an economic power, Japan, takes up its position in the East Sea. These countries in close proximity to the Korean peninsula are not just regional powers, but each is a world leviathan force that shares with each other world politics.

The geopolitical fate of the Korean peninsula, sandwiched between major powers, has been unavoidable and will remain so even in the future. How to consolidate and maintain security and economic prosperity on the Korean peninsula under such geopolitical conditions has been, and still is, a permanent task facing the entire nation. During the past 40 years, we have been oblivious of such a permanent task because of our preoccupation with the war and confrontation caused by the cold war and the mutual-destruction mentality.

The situation has now changed. In the stream of global history following the collapse of the cold war structure, the Korean peninsula is expected to go through enormous changes which may open a tiny hole through which to peek at the possibility of reunification. As we are made conscious of the geopolitical fate of the Korean peninsula and the permanent task to fortify security and economic growth on the Korean peninsula, as well as the changed environment, we find it quite natural to ask: "What is the United States to us?" The answer is clear: the United States is the country we need most.

Another ROK-U.S. summit meeting has been arranged. The ROK president's visit to the United States as a state guest is the third of its kind. U.S. Administration officials explain that the visit to the United States by President No as a state guest is a courteous treatment for a president "elected by the people." The leaders of the ROK and the United States are expected to exchange views on such issues as security on the Korean peninsula, economic

relations between their two countries, and the establishment of new order in East Asia; have a heart-to-heart talk on South-North relations and other such issues; and then confirm the friendly relations between the two countries based on their shared views. However, what counts most in this context is whether the leaders of the two countries will concur in the view that the equalizer's role played by the United States will contribute to the permanent task of bringing security and prosperity to the Korean peninsula.

President No Tae-u, who is to visit the United States, is reported to have put special emphasis on paving the way for possible reunification. If that is the case, the ROK-U.S. summit meeting this time is far more significant than any of his previous meetings, because it will elevate the status of the ROK-U.S. relations to a new height. Of course, doing so will require mutual trust between the two countries, absolute public support, and serious effort from both sides.

The threat from North Korea appears to be diminishing, and the security relations between the ROK and the United States have slackened. In their place, contentious economic issues have become pending issues. Despite the woes of the Korean farmers who regard the pressure on Korea to open up its market as a threat to their existence, Korea has been posting deficits in trade with the United States for months. The careless remarks on Korea by officials at the American Chamber of Commerce have stoked the Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment. This is why the two countries need to make pressing efforts to turn the contentious economic relations into cooperative economic relations that are mutually beneficial.

The lack of experience on the part of Korean businessmen who want to make inroads into the northern countries and their excessive competition among themselves, running the risk of cutting dangerous deals, can also sow seeds of mistrust. As is seen, Korea and the United States have maintained friendship within the framework of their mutual relations as a whole, but there is no denying that the two countries have been doing things that could undermine their mutual trust, when it comes to details. Cases in point can be found in the government's northern policy.

There are signs of changes. North Korea has declared its intention to apply for a UN seat and allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities. Even so, the changes taking place in structure need to be converted into more active and affirmative development of the situation and nothing is more effective in dealing with North Korea than the demonstration of their firm, steadfast relations in such issues as nuclear policy and peace structure on the Korean peninsula. If the scheduled ROK-U.S. summit meeting contributes to achieving this goal, the summit's significance will be enormous, because this is indeed the most effective way of elevating the ROK-U.S. relations to a new height and of preparing for the possible reunification of the Korean peninsula. Welcoming the scheduled ROK-U.S. summit meeting, it is worth trying to pay attention to the geopolitical fate of the Korean peninsula.

More on Kwangju Attack on U.S. Cultural Center*SK2806014091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Kwangju, South Korea, June 28 (YONHAP)—Police fired 20 blank shots and volleys of tear gas to disperse 400 students shouting anti-American slogans and hurling firebombs near the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju at dawn Friday.

During the 20-minute battle with police in front of the U.S. building, the students yelled: "Go home Americans pushing U.S. agricultural and fishery products into our markets" and "No visit by President No to the United States."

The firebombs destroyed a police motorcycle and a sign-board on a police substation, but fell short of the U.S. building. Police arrested five students on the spot.

Most of the protesters were students from Chonnam National University and Chosun University in Kwangju and members of the radical federation of south student council, police said.

USSR Intercepts, Detains Fishing Trawler*SK3006101691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] Sokcho, South Korea, June 30 (YONHAP)—A small South Korean trawler, carrying eight crew, was detained early on Sunday for straying into Soviet waters, maritime police said.

Kim Chong-kil, 61, captain of the 58-ton No. 2 Kumkang Ho, reported to police by radio the sting-ray boat was intercepted by a Soviet patrol boat and ordered to head for the Soviet coast, said the police at this city, 155 kilometers east of Seoul.

Kim told the No. 2 Kumkang Ho was boarded by three Soviet patrollers, according to police.

Meanwhile, the Fisheries Administration would ask the Soviet Union through diplomatic channel to cooperate for early return of the trawler and seamen, a spokesman of the Administration said.

South's UN Contribution Reportedly To Double*SK2906082991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 91 p 2*

[Text] The Seoul government's annual contribution to the United Nations and its agencies will double from the current \$6.3 million to \$12.8 million when it becomes a full member of the world body, a Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

The increased money will include \$3 million which Seoul should pay to directly support U.N. programs, peace-keeping operations and other activities, he said.

Korea, with the status of an observer, paid only \$300,000 annually for the purpose, the official said.

The Seoul government should also contribute \$500,000 to the International Labor Organization (ILO) after it joins the organization, he said.

It needs to increase by some \$3 million in its voluntary support to such U.N. agencies as the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and the U.N. Children's Fund (Unicef) after entering the United Nations, he said.

The official said South Korea is required to share 0.22 percent of the total cost of the U.N. expenditure which amounts to some \$1.5 billion annually. The share does not include voluntary contributions to U.N. agencies.

The rate is 0.05 percent for North Korea, 12.5 percent for Japan, 25 percent for the United States. The United Nations decides the rate, considering the GNP, population and foreign debts situations of a country, he said.

In the meantime, the government is planning to dispatch more Korean officials to U.N. and other international agencies after it enters the United Nations this fall, another official said.

He said Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok instructed the ministry officials to make a list of people who may work at such agencies during a meeting yesterday.

The plan is aimed at strengthening Korea's role in international organizations, the official said. He said his ministry is drawing up a list of some 100 people from various social sectors. Some 200 Koreans are now working at 37 U.N. agencies or their affiliates, the official said.

South, North Physicians Agree on Nuclear Issue*SK2906043091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korean doctors have agreed in Stockholm to cooperate in preventing nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and turning the Asia-Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone.

Meeting during a conference of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) in Stockholm, they agreed to make common efforts to prevent nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and in the Asia-Pacific region, Yi Chu-kol, chairman of IPPNW's Korean branch, told YONHAP by telephone from Sweden.

The IPPNW meeting opened Tuesday and delegates from the two Koreas met on Wednesday and Thursday, Yi said.

The 11 South Korean and three North Korean doctors agreed to make joint efforts so that nuclear war victims living in both Koreas and Japan receive proper compensation from the Japanese Government.

The physicians agreed to meet frequently to exchange medical information and the North Koreans said they were willing to attend an IPPNW meeting in Seoul if one were held there.

Yi identified the North Koreans as Kang Won-uk, 66, head of the Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital, Yi Tae-hwan, 62,

director of the Pyongyang Health Management Research Institute, and Pae Chang-kyu, 42, a medical manager.

The doctors agreed to use IPPNW's headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, for future communications.

IPPNW, founded in 1980, has 200,000 members in 79 countries, including 300 in South Korea. The organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985 for spreading authoritative information and creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare.

The North Koreans took part this year for the first time as observers after the IPPNW headquarters, at the request of the South Korean branch, asked Ho Chong, head of North Korea's observer mission to the United Nations, to send a delegation to Stockholm.

North Red Cross Chairman Sends Phone Message

SK0107105791 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 1 July 91

[Text] Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, sent to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross, a telephone message asking him to hand over the letter sent by the chairman of the North Korean Student Committee to our side's education minister in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at 1000 on 4 July.

Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, however, did not refer to the contents of the letter.

Ministry Denies Report of Opening Rice Market

SK2906084791 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 91 p 7

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries categorically denied a report that Korea may open up the rice market to foreign competitors after 1993.

Cho Il-ho, director of the ministry's International Cooperation & Trade Bureau, called the report "unfounded," adding that Uruguay Round negotiations on agricultural reform have yet to get under way. He recently returned home from Geneva as a member of the Korean delegation to the Uruguay Round talks.

The economic daily Maeil Kyongje reported yesterday that it seems to be inevitable for Korea to liberalize the import of rice in consideration of the United States and the European Community's latest moves toward the multilateral free trade talks and Japan's apparent willingness to change its attitude toward the opening of its rice market.

Quoting an unnamed high-placed government official, the newspaper said about 30,000 tons of rice, which accounts for 1 percent of the Korean rice market, would be initially imported in accordance with the minimum market access approach.

Cho noted that the Korean government has made no decision on the schedule for the opening of the rice market and the specific year for the market opening has never been mentioned.

He said the Japanese government has maintained its position of not opening up its rice market, adding that the nation presented a proposal reaffirming the previous position emphasizing rice's non-trade-related aspects such as security food.

Commenting on the option paper for the Negotiating Group on Agriculture, prepared by GATT Secretary-General Arthur Dundel, Cho said that the document is viewed as more favorable to agricultural importing countries such as Korea, compared with the draft statement made last September by De Zeeuw, chairman of the Negotiating Group on Agriculture, and a compromise proposal drawn up by Helstrom, the Swedish agriculture minister, last December.

The latest document specifies options on domestic support, market access and export competition.

NSP Suggests Chondaehyop Violated Security Law

SK2906093291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] announced Friday that South Korea's largest student organization consulted with its North Korean counterpart via Overseas Koreans before sending two of its members to Berlin.

If this is true, it would mean that the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) was "communicating with the enemy," which is a violation of the National Security Law, and everyone involved in the trip can be prosecuted.

Chondaehyop has flatly denied that this is even possible.

"The government should know better than anyone else that there is no way for us to communicate with the North," Chondaehyop Chairman Kim Chong-sik was quoted as saying by an afternoon paper.

The NSP said it had examined 11 items of evidence, such as letters sent to the Overseas Koreans by Chondaehyop after the students left for Berlin, and reached the conclusion that Chondaehyop had been in contact with Pyongyang's Korean Student Committee and the overseas group.

It did not say how it had acquired the letters.

Chondaehyop representatives Song Yong-song, 22, an administration senior at Konkuk University, and Pak Song-hi, 21, a musical composition senior at Kyunghui University, left for Berlin as tourists on Monday.

Before their departure, Chondaehyop had a ceremony June 20 to designate them official representatives to working-level talks for the Korean youth festival on Aug. 15 and gave them letters of designation and gold rings, the NSP said.

Almost every year around Aug. 15, the anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan in 1945, after which it was divided into South and North, South Korean students seek

to meet with their North Korean counterparts but are prevented by the government under the National Security Law.

In Berlin, the two students will attend a working-level meeting of students from both halves of Korea and abroad July 20 for the festival and a preliminary meeting for an "inter-Korean pan-national rally" July 6-7. The rally is tentatively scheduled for Seoul on Aug. 12-17.

They may plan to go to Pyongyang to participate in an international nuclear forum and join the "grand march for reunification of the motherland," walking from the nation's highest peak of Mt. Paektu to the truce village of Panmunjom.

Kim said in the interview with the progressive daily HANGYORE SINMUN that it had not been decided to send them to the preliminary meeting for the pan-national rally but they would attend the working-level meeting and protest in front of the venue for the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Directors' meeting in Vienna in mid-July.

As for their going to Pyongyang, a second for Chondae-hyop after having Yim Su-kyung there for an international youth and student festival in July 1989, Kim said the decision had yet to be made but denied reports that one of them would remain in the North as a permanent representative of Chondae-hyop.

Decree To Place Seoul City Under Home Ministry

SK2806015491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] The government has decided to place the Seoul City administration under greater control of the Home Ministry in preparation for full implementation of local autonomy.

The cabinet yesterday approved a decree stipulating that the municipal administration will be inspected by the Home Ministry as well as by the Board of Audit and Inspection.

The Seoul City mayor will be required to consult with the minister of government administration via the minister of home affairs in appointing or discharging fourth-grade-or-below officials.

When installing new offices headed by third-grade-or-above officials, the mayor must receive approval from the home ministry.

Currently, the Seoul mayor has a status equal to that of cabinet minister, thus he has full authority over personnel administration and organizational changes.

The decree was prepared to reshape relations between the central government and the government of Seoul City with the introduction of local autonomy.

BOK Reports 1991 Cumulative Trade Deficit

SK2906043491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea's May current account deficit was 630 million U.S. dollars on an international payments basis, down 290 million dollars from April, the Bank of Korea (BOK) said Saturday.

The central bank put exports at 6.055 billion dollars in May, up 19 percent from the same month last year, and imports at 6.666 billion dollars, up 23.5 percent.

It was the fifth straight month of red ink, bringing the cumulative deficit to 5.498 billion dollars.

The deficit sank from 1.39 billion dollars in February, to 1.19 billion dollars in March and 920 million dollars in April. A BOK official said he expected the shortfall to reverse and the deficit to be 2 billion dollars for the year.

The May figure brought the trade deficit for the first five months of the year to 4.993 billion dollars, up 3.441 billion dollars from the same period last year, with exports up 12.6 percent and imports up 25.9 percent.

Exports were led by shipbuilding (up 460.2 percent), automobiles (146.9 percent), chemical goods (33.4 percent) and textiles (4.3 percent), and imports surged for transportation equipment (152.6 percent), steel (56.2 percent), electric and electronic goods (30.4 percent) and loading machinery (23.8 percent).

The trade deficit with the United States was 144 million dollars last month, marking the fifth straight month of red ink and bringing the five-month shortfall to 1.12 billion dollars.

With Japan, the trade deficit in May was 797 million dollars and the cumulative figure 3.801 billion dollars. Trade with the EC swung from a deficit to a 117 million-dollar surplus.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Editorial on Progress at Phatthaya SNC Meeting

BK2806125791 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 27 Jun 91 p 10

[Editorial: "Going Home By Year End?"]

[Text] Following the Cambodian situation is like watching a yo-yo. It can be exhausting after a while, as the pendulum swings back and forth. After a series of false starts and accusations of self-interest and non-conciliation, is it any wonder that any "breakthrough" or optimism expressed has always to be treated with a pinch, if not more, of salt? Perhaps it is time that the different factions leave their tongues and artillery behind and trade them for a story book or two. They could learn from such stories as the boy who called wolf once too often. Or even of the Emperor's new clothes.

The current round of peace talks in Phatthaya began on an optimistic but previously-abused premise: that Cambodia's four warring factions have agreed to an indefinite truce. "We can say that there is no more war in Cambodia, at least on paper (and) I hope on the ground," said Prince Norodom Sihanouk. If he sounded cautiously sanguine, he had good reasons. After all, previous promises have been broken. The factions earlier had agreed to a truce from May 1, then accused each other of major violations. The largest guerilla group, the Khmer Rouge, declared that truce over after the Cambodian peace talks that went nowhere in Jakarta earlier this month.

On the first day of the Phatthaya talks however, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen was reported by Prince Sihanouk to be still resistant to the UN-sponsored peace plan. The following day, Hun Sen said Phnom Penh accepted a UN role in supervising a ceasefire, a decision which could clear the way for an end to 12 years of Cambodian civil war. At the same time, Prince Sihanouk said he would be returning to Phnom Penh in August to establish a Supreme National Council (SNC), envisaged in the UN peace plan as the embodiment of Cambodian sovereignty.

As before, progress towards peace in Cambodia has to be at a snail's pace as two steps forward of progress is often offset by one or two steps sideways. Lets hope that recent days of optimism will not be neutralised yet again. For, despite the small steps made towards a settlement, these have been seen as cosmetic rather than the core issues, which remain unresolved. Hun Sen, who has long resisted ceding sovereignty to the UN pending elections has been described as "a pretty big iceberg".

The Phnom Penh regime might yet surprise itself, but indications so far are that the administration still fears disarmament might not be properly enforced in rural areas run by the Khmer Rouge; that it still will not accept UN

sovereignty pending elections; and that it still wants measures to prevent the "genocidal" Khmer Rouge from returning to power.

As long as an agreement cannot be reached by the four factions on the Permanent Five document, which calls for a ceasefire and the disarming and cantonment of combatants, the UN has been quoted as saying that it can only send a small survey mission into Cambodia to assist, but not to supervise and control the ceasefire.

The ceasefire and moratorium on arms shipments into Cambodia agreed to on Monday is not enough as far as the UN is concerned, as it was not within the framework of the plan devised by the five permanent Security Council members. How then can the ceasefire and moratorium be effectively enforced? At the end of the Phatthaya talks, all they have is that they will have to take each other's word for it. As their past records have shown, that is treading on cardboard. The saga continues.

Minister Outlines Plans To Modernize Military

BK2806071491 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The Malaysian Government has proposed an allocation of about 6,000 million ringgit for defense expenditure under the sixth Malaysian plan. Disclosing this, Defense Minister Datuk Sri Mohamed Najib Tun Razak said much of the allocation will be used to modernize the armed forces.

He added that the proposed [words indistinct] substantially higher than those allocated for the previous 5-year plan. Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur, the minister said modernizing the armed forces with modern technology is expected.

Deputy Minister on Problem of Illegal Immigrants

BK3006091091 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia
in English 0800 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] The Ministry of Home Affairs was willing to hold discussions with Indonesian authorities to seek ways to improve the procedure of deportation of illegal immigrants. The deputy minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob, however, said that it is Malaysia's right to decide on the system of deportation of these illegal immigrants. The government will assure the illegal immigrants their security as long as they are in Malaysian waters. Normally the boats transporting the illegal immigrants are escorted until the international waters.

The deputy minister was commenting on the report of the 122 Indonesians feared drowned after their boat collided with a merchant ship off Tokong Johor near Batu Pahat, Johor. Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today he said he had not received any feedbacks from the Immigration Department on whether those who drowned were being deported by the department. Datuk Megat Junid added that the police does not have sufficient boats to deal with the problem and the Immigration Department has to charter the boats to deport illegal immigrants.

Regarding the registration of illegal immigrants, he said the exercise is facing many obstacles. Many of them refused to register as it means they would not be mobile and will have to stick to one area. Many of the illegal immigrants also feared their past activities would be discovered as some of them had committed crimes in the home country. Another snag is that these illegal immigrants are employed on a contract basis. The deputy minister also said that there has been an 80-percent decrease in a number of dadah [drugs] smuggling cases since the imposition of tough dadah legislation.

Earlier, Datuk Megat Junid opened the Orang Asli [Aborigines] workshop at Tanjung Sepang, Selangor. In his speech he hoped that the 72,000 Orang Asli community in the country would enjoy the benefits of development and become a progressive society by the year 2020. The 50,000-ringgit workshop is sponsored by the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club and the German Government.

Singapore

Announcement of Cabinet Reshuffle Effective 1 Jul

BK2906112891 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office has announced changes in the cabinet, which will take place with effect on 1 July. The prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, will relinquish his portfolio of defense. Dr. Yeo Ning Hong will be appointed as minister for defense and he will relinquish his portfolio of communications.

Brigadier General George Yeo will be promoted to minister of information and the arts. He will also hold the post of second minister for defense (?policy).

Dr. Lee Boon Yang will be promoted to minister in the Prime Minister's Office, while concurrently holding the post of second minister for defense. Mr. Mah Bow Tan will be appointed as acting minister for communications. He will also continue as minister of state for trade and industry.

Dr. Seet Ai Mee takes over from Mr. Wong Kan Seng as acting minister for community development and relinquishes her post as minister of state for education. Mr. Sidek bin Saniff will be appointed to the seat.

Visit Granted to Former CPM Member, Family

BK3006144291 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] The government has, on compassionate grounds, allowed a former senior member of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], Mr. K.V. Sharma and his family to visit Singapore on special visit passes. This follows a revocation of a prohibition of entry order issued against him in 1966.

In a statement, the Home Affairs Ministry said that the Internal Security Department has interviewed Mr. Sharma, who is now 74, and his family and it is satisfied that they will not pose any security threat if they enter Singapore. They are being allowed to visit Singapore on the condition that they will not engage in politics or do anything to

prejudice Singapore's security, and should they breach the condition, they will be required to leave immediately.

Mr. Sharma, his 63-year old wife and four children aged between 29 and 37 are all Indian nationals. They are presently residing in Changsha, China. The ministry said that as a senior member of the CPM, Mr. Sharma [words indistinct] in Singapore in the 1950s.

In a letter addressed to the Home Minister Professor S. Jeyakumar, Mr. Sharma said that he had given up Communism and severed all organizational ties with the CPM. He gave the assurance that he was prepared to (?absolve) politics and undertake not to indulge in any activities that was prejudicial to Singapore's internal security. Mr. Sharma said he was prepared to state this publicly and be interviewed by the Internal Security Department. His children bear the same undertaking in a separate appeal.

In their letter to Professor Jeyakumar, they said they were firstly disillusioned with Communism and the CPM. They had worked in the CPM radio station in Changsha, China from 1969 till it stepped down in 1981. And two of them served in the CPM regiment at the Thai-Malaysian border from 1983 to 1990.

Cambodia

PRC 'Likely' To Okay Hun Sen Jul Visit

BK2906013891 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jun 91 p A2

[By Kunlachada Chaipiphat]

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen is expected to visit Beijing for the first time on July 15-17, a visit that would represent the highest-level contact ever between the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh Government and China, which has backed its arch-rival resistance faction, the Khmer Rouge.

Hun Sen would go to Beijing to attend an informal consultation meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council with representatives of France, Indonesia and the United Nations, according to an informed source.

The source said Prince Sihanouk, leader of the SNC, informed officials at the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok about Hun Sen's plan to attend the meeting. They responded cautiously, the source said.

The source said that both Hun Sen and Chinese officials must discuss the meeting with other members of their governments before making an official announcement.

"It will be very good, but I am not yet sure that I can go there," Hun Sen told THE NATION before leaving Phatthaya yesterday for Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk reportedly proposed the Beijing meeting at an informal gathering in Phatthaya on Thursday with the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the UN secretary general's special representative to the Cambodian peace talks.

One diplomat said China probably won't respond quickly to Sihanouk's proposal since it would require a change in its position on Cambodia.

But, the diplomat said, China is likely to approve Hun Sen's visit because it prefers taking such relatively small steps when changing the direction of its policies.

The same source said China had indicated it would consider establishing relations with Phnom Penh if the Phnom Penh Government accepted Sihanouk, a former Cambodian monarch, as chairman of the SNC.

Sihanouk, Hun Sen To Hold Talks in Hanoi

BK2906042191 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok, June 29 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is planning to travel to Hanoi next month for talks on ending the war in Cambodia, highly reliable sources said here Saturday.

The prince, the nominal head of a guerrilla coalition fighting Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government, has offered to visit the Vietnamese capital with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen, the sources said.

The former Cambodian monarch's proposed visit would take place after peace talks between the warring factions in Beijing, which will mark the first visit by Mr. Hun Sen to China, the main backer of the Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's most powerful guerrilla force.

After the July 16-17 Beijing talks, Prince Sihanouk, 68, and Mr. Hun Sen, 40, are to travel together to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang where the prince has a residence.

Prince Sihanouk has proposed that they both travel from Pyongyang to Hanoi, said the sources, who are familiar with Cambodia's peace discussions.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia 12 years ago to overthrow a Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk Denies Visit

BK3006060691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Bangkok June 30 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk denied Sunday reports that he was planning to visit Hanoi for peace talks to end the 12-year-old civil war in his country.

Reliable sources had said Saturday that the former monarch was planning to visit the Vietnamese capital after talks planned for mid-July among the warring Cambodian factions in Beijing.

But a statement issued by his office here said, "indeed, there are no plans by Samdech (Prince) Sihanouk to visit Hanoi in the near future."

The talks in Beijing are to be marked by an unprecedented visit by Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia, whose

government was installed by Vietnam in 1979 after its forces ousted a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime.

The Khmer Rouge now forms the military backbone of a tripartite resistance coalition that last week agreed under a truce brokered by Prince Sihanouk to return to Phnom Penh.

The leadership of the country is to be handed over to an interim body, the Supreme National Council, which comprises all four factions and was formed last year under a United Nations peace plan.

Need for 'Concession' With Khmer Rouge Noted

BK2906015691 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 91 p A2

[Article by Kunlachada Chaipiphat]

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, signalling an end to the hostility between his government and the arch-rival Khmer Rouge, said yesterday he will try to deal with the strongest Cambodian resistance group in a more businesslike way.

"We will try to be more friendly with the SNC member from the Khmer Rouge side," Hun Sen told THE NATION before leaving this resort city.

The first meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), which consists of leaders from Phnom Penh and the three resistance factions, took place here this week and concluded after considerable progress on Wednesday.

Hun Sen said he now accepts the fact that the Khmer Rouge cannot be left out of political efforts to bring peace to Cambodia.

He said his government and the Khmer Rouge must make mutual concessions that do not allow the return of the "suffering of the past."

Hun Sen has insisted that Phnom Penh would not accept any proposals that might allow the Khmer Rouge to again unleash the sort of terror that it inflicted on Cambodia before the 1978 Vietnamese invasion.

Diplomats said the progress in the Cambodian peace talks this week is due largely to the rapprochement between the Vietnam-backed Hun Sen government and the Khmer Rouge.

Phnom Penh no longer raised the contentious issue of the SNC chairmanship, which had dogged the negotiations since the council's inception last September. Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge agreed to observe an immediate and unlimited ceasefire and to seat the SNC headquarters in Phnom Penh.

"These are the kinds of compromises we have been looking for," Hun Sen said of this week's peace talks.

"It is necessary to have a kind of concession between the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh, but this concession should not allow the return of so-called suffering of the

past," Hun Sen said. His tone was in sharp contrast to the harsh way he usually has referred to the radical communist resistance faction.

The three-day meeting went smoothly and was not interrupted by the traditional trading of accusations. Prince Sihanouk, regarded by the factions as de facto chairman of the SNC, performed a conciliating role as the council's spokesman and middleman.

The meeting witnessed an unprecedented greeting by Hun Sen to Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. The premier called his rival "Sinaeha" in Khmer, which means "beloved," before thanking Khieu for accepting Phnom Penh as the seat of the SNC.

"They no longer shout at one another. Instead they are now talking sensibly," said one Western diplomat who observed the meeting.

"Now they have built up the habit of agreeing," said another diplomat.

Prime Minister Issues Messages on SNC

Supports Sihanouk Peace Efforts

*BK2906060091 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0526 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Message from Prime Minister Hun Sen to Prince Norodom Sihanouk issued on 29 July]

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 29—The State of Cambodia fully supported the appeal made by Prince Sihanouk on the finding of a political solution of the Cambodian problem.

In a message sent today to the prince, Prime Minister Hun Sen said:

"On behalf of the SNC [Supreme National Council] members from Phnom Penh, I would like to express our strong support to the appeal that Samdech has launched on the 27th June 1991 from Phatthaya towards the countries and governments who have been supplying weapons and ammunition to the warring Cambodian factions or allowing weapons and ammunition transiting through their territories by urging them to stop the above activities.

We consider Samdech's appeal as a great contribution towards peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia. This appeal is the logical act that should follow the SNC's unanimous agreement on an unlimited ceasefire and the end to the external military supplies starting from the 24th June 1991. Once again, we can see that Samdech has the cleverness to show us the way to proceed furthermore towards a settlement of the Cambodian conflict. As far as we are concerned, we would like once again to express our commitment to the ceasefire and the end of external military supplies to all Cambodian factions and we sincerely hope that the other SNC members will do the same for the sake of peace and national reconciliation in our fatherland.

Awaiting the day to see Samdech again, may I renew to Samdech the assurances of my highest and respectful consideration."

On Phatthaya Meeting

*BK2906131091 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1118 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 29—Prime Minister [P.M.] Hun Sen, who has been back from Phatthaya, Thailand, sent an open message to his countrymen highlighting the outcome of the recent meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] as a major breakthrough.

After briefly recalling the developments before the peace talks at the Thai seaside resort of Phatthaya, P.M. Hun Sen informed his countrymen of a number of issues settled at the meeting and the remaining points to be further discussed.

He said that there was agreement on the problem of SNC leadership which was unsolved during the Jakarta meeting, and that in order to remove this obstacle for the settlement of more urgent matters, he proposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a convener and chairman of the future SNC meetings. He said that his proposal was endorsed by all Cambodian parties, which also agreed to set up a secretariat of the SNC and its headquarters in Phnom Penh and to hold the next working sessions here.

Pending the setting up of the SNC headquarters, he said, the SNC would hold its next meeting in Bangkok, for a temporary period.

The Cambodian chief of cabinet pointed out that this is aimed at making the SNC operational in setting up a secretariat and one to three working groups which would be entitled to discuss the internal regulations of the SNC, the electoral law and a future draft constitution of Cambodia. He said the SNC would not use the flag and anthem of any party but would use a new common flag which is inscribed with the name "Cambodia" on a blue and white background together with an anthem without words yet.

He said these did not affect the framework of the current constitution, the flag or the anthem of the State of Cambodia, and that the two existing governments would continue administering their own controlled areas pending the general elections.

He said that the SNC reached unanimous agreement on the enforcement of a cease-fire unlimited in time and scope and the ending of a very important point of the meeting. He said the meeting touched upon the core of the problem, or in his words, the war. He said when the war is stopped, one can say that the fundamental issue is solved.

He noted that for the [first] time over the past 21 years the Cambodians could reconcile themselves and agreed to stop fighting, stop receiving foreign military aid, and accepted an extensive cease-fire without outside influence.

He further noted that it is futile to test strength on the battlefield, because it only inflicted casualties, hardship

and sufferings on the Cambodian people and increased the number of displaced persons and refugees in the country.

He said that now it was time to honour the commitments and to show goodwill in observing what had been agreed upon thereby contributing to enhance mutual confidence, bring about peace for Cambodia, put an end to the bloodshed and the fratricide which had caused a catastrophe to the nation.

He said he together with other colleagues had raised a number of proposals to accelerate the process of the cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military assistance. They included, he said, a proposal to the United Nations to give a hand in monitoring this step.

He said another proposal was made by the State of Cambodia's side for the formation of a coordinating military mission of the SNC to clear any thorny issue that might arise.

He appealed to the other Khmer partners to sincerely honour the cease-fire and end the bloodshed and sufferings to the Cambodian people.

He said the State of Cambodia promised not to conduct any military operation to extend its territory, and asked the other Khmer side to do the same in order to create mutual confidence. He also called on the countries concerned to respect what the Supreme National Council had reached at Phatthaya, Thailand.

He further said that now with the international aspect of the Cambodian problem fading away, the internal aspect could be solved among the Cambodians themselves. Foreign countries should support the determination of the Cambodian people and encourage them to reach other accords which will be the basis for the reconvening of the international conference on Cambodia in Paris, Hun Sen stressed.

The Cambodian prime minister said he was ready to further discuss the remaining questions and to attend the next meeting of the SNC scheduled to be held in Bangkok, Thailand.

On his visit to Pyongyang, the D.P.R. of Korea, Hun Sen said he would leave Phnom Penh for Pyongyang on July 18 so as to visit Prince Sihanouk and discuss with him his plan to come to Phnom Penh in November this year.

Thai Prime Minister Thanked

*BK2906071291 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0522 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 29—The prime minister of the State of Cambodia, Hun Sen, sent a message of gratitude to Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun for his contribution to national reconciliation of Cambodia.

Following is the full text of his message:

"Allow me to express on behalf of the 6 SNC [Supreme National Council] members from Phnom Penh, on behalf of the Cambodian people as well as that of my government, our deepest gratitude to Your Excellency personally, to

your government and people for your great contribution to national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia.

There is no doubt that your personal commitment and that of all Thai leaders and officials have substantially contributed to the success of the historic meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia held in Phatthaya.

Furthermore, apart from your generous and warm hospitality and the excellent facilities provided to all of us everywhere, we highly appreciate the great honour of your presence and that of khunying [honorific title referring to Anan's wife], of General Suchinda Khraprayun, and other eminent Thai leaders at a sumptuous reception in Phatthaya to share with us the joy and the hope of a restored peace in Cambodia. With a restored peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, we are looking forward to friendship and cooperation in our region as well as a more fruitful relationship between our two countries and peoples.

May I again take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency my deep gratitude and the assurances of my highest consideration." [quotation marks as received]

Chea Sim Address at Party Anniversary Reported

*BK2906131891 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1104 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 29—A more than 1,000-strong meeting was held in Phnom Penh Friday to mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] formerly the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party—(June 28).

Present at the meeting, among the Political Bureau members, was Chea Sim, who is also chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchea Fatherland.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations in Phnom Penh.

After recalling the revolutionary activities of the PRPK in leading the Cambodian people's struggle to liberate themselves from French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and to overthrow the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Chairman Chea Sim said: "The past 12 years were of great self-abnegation by the entire party, army and people of Cambodia in the national construction and defence.

"Under the party's leadership, the Cambodian people recorded substantial achievements, especially in maintaining all social gains and preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to the country".

On military activities, he said that the victories over the enemy on the battlefield in 1990-91 dry-season testified to the growth and capability of the Cambodian army and people in defending the country by themselves following the repatriation of all Vietnamese troops. As far as the socio-economic fields are concerned, the Cambodian leader said the open-door policy in the national economy gave a strong push to all sections of the economy—

especially the productions [of] rice, rubber, forest and fish—bringing about remarkably encouraging results.

With the assistance of friendly countries and international organizations, progress was also made in social domains, particularly the development of education and primary health, he said.

The Cambodian leader reiterated the Phnom Penh government's good will to solve the Cambodian issue by political means based on the policy of national reconciliation so as to put an end to the prolonged war in Cambodia and bring lasting peace to the Cambodian people.

He said that the Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement on the structure of the Supreme National Council, the unlimited cease-fire and the cessation of all foreign military aid to the Khmer warring factions made an important breakthrough to the deadlock of the peace talks and created favourable conditions for a global political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

On behalf of the party, the government, people and army of Cambodia, Chairman Chea Sim called upon the world public to support the Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement in Jakarta and the final declaration of the recently-closed SNC meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand, as the basis for continuing the discussion of the remaining issues to achieve an overall solution to the Cambodian problem.

Now that the SNC is in operation the State of Cambodia appeals to the international community to donate more aid to the Cambodian people and press for the lifting of the economic blockage against Cambodia [word indistinct] moment, he said.

"We are ready to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China which were frozen over the past decade, and want to normalize these relations at the earliest possible date in order to promote the peace process in Cambodia, in the interests of peace, stability and cooperation in the region and the world at large, Chairman Chea Sim said in conclusion.

Political Bureau Plenary Session Reported

*BK2906145991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
29 Jun 91*

[“Press communique of the plenary session of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau”]

[Text] The plenary session of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau—held on 29 June 1991 under the lofty chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee—listened to the report by the high-ranking KPRP delegation, led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, on the results of the participation in the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam from 24 to 27 June 1991.

The KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau expressed great joy and highly appreciated the results achieved by the

CPV's Seventh Congress. It expressed profound admiration for the great efforts of the party, government, and fraternal Vietnamese people who have braved and overcome many struggles to fully implement political reforms set out at the sixth party congress and score remarkable results, when the situation inside the country and in the international arena are going through complex changes. This has created a firm premise for leading the Vietnamese revolution through the transitional (?phases toward socialism).

The ideology, (?military) views, principles, and policies of this seventh congress have affirmed the CPV's unanimity and lofty determination to continue their all-round socialist reforms. This is certainly a source of (?encouragement) for the entire Vietnamese party and people to heighten their self-reliance in building and defending the country, along with increasing relations with fraternal parties and expanding relations with countries for common benefit and for peace, independence, democracy, and social development.

The Political Bureau expressed joy by noting that in the past, although going through a difficult and complex situation, the special relations between the parties, governments, and people of Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among the three Indochinese countries, continue to develop.

The Political Bureau considers this fine success as a contribution to the Cambodian people's cause for struggle, particularly to find a politically just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. The Cambodian party, government, and people firmly believe that by continuing to cleverly implement and improve Marxism-Leninism in accordance with realities in Vietnam, and through the persistent adherence to Chairman Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, the Vietnamese party, government, and people will achieve success in all the noble tasks assigned by the Seventh CPV Congress. The solidarity, special friendship, and close cooperation between the people of Cambodia and Vietnam will be constantly strengthened and expanded.

Later, the Political Bureau listened to Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, reporting on behalf of the State of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC] on the outcome of the SNC meeting from 24 to 26 July [as heard] 1991 in Phatthaya, the Kingdom of Thailand.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed the agreement among the 12 SNC members, which has enabled the SNC to operate and achieve a great deal of results, in particular the fact that both Cambodian sides have agreed on a voluntary cease-fire and the non-acceptance of foreign military aid, which are the key points in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Concerning the 28 June 1991 statement of Samdech Sihanouk appealing to countries to stop allowing the transport of military aid to warring Cambodian parties through their territories, the party Central Committee Political Bureau firmly supports this major contribution to consolidate the

cease-fire agreement and the non-acceptance of military aid. The State of Cambodia considers the agreement on the above points and the essence of this latest appeal—all of which we have been proposed many times—as an important step in clearing up the atmosphere and creating mutual confidence toward the last goal, namely a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

Apart from this, with an unswerving goodwill to have peace, the party Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed all the concrete work agreed upon at this round of the SNC meeting and will do all it can to create favorable conditions for the SNC's work.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau highly appreciated and expressed its most profound gratitude to the royal government of the Kingdom of Thailand both for the material assistance and facilities provided to the SNC delegation of the State of Cambodia during its stay as well as for its work.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 29 June 1991

SRV Military Delegation Attends Army Day

*BK2906100291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Text] A Vietnamese military delegation led by Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy defense minister has arrived in Phnom Penh to attend the celebration of the founding of the Cambodian People's Army, 19 June.

During its stay in Cambodia, the delegation was received by Cambodian party leader Heng Samrin. The Cambodian leader expressed Cambodia's profound gratitude to Vietnam for its support to the Cambodian revolution. He also informed the Vietnamese guests of the great achievements recorded by the Cambodian army and people in national construction and defense since Vietnam troops pulled out in September 1989.

Son Sann Issues Cease-Fire Order to KPNLA

*BK2906085291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Order of the day issued by Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, on 28 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Order of the Day

President of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]

Object: Voluntary cease-fire

By virtue of the communique of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] dated 24 June 1991, the KPNLF president has decided to issue the following orders to the commands at all levels of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA]:

1. Implement the voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia as of 24 June 1991;

2. The KPNLA from all units should stay put and defend their respective fronts and positions in our liberated zones and bases from which we carry out our operations inside Cambodia;

3. The KPNLA from all units should not carry out activities or military movements that constitute an encroachment upon the other parties, contrary to the aforementioned communique;

4. The KPNLA from all units have the duty to exercise self-defense in case there is violation from the forces of the other parties; and

5. Commanders of all armed units should regularly report events related to the military standstill occurring in the zones under their control to the high command and the KPNLF president from the day this order is issued.

[Dated] 28 June 1991

[Signed] KPNLF President Son Sann

VONADK Hails SNC Phatthaya Meeting

*BK0107005291 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Unattributed commentary: "Cambodian nation and people welcome and support the Supreme National Council with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman"]

[Text] Between 24 and 26 June 1991, a meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] was held in Phatthaya, Thailand. The SNC meeting unanimously agreed to let Samdech Norodom Sihanouk chair the meeting and grant him the status of SNC chairman with the right to convoke future SNC meetings.

The SNC under the chairmanship of the samdech has already begun its activities. The SNC—which is composed of the four factions and with the samdech as its chairman at all meetings—is the sole representative of the Cambodian state which is recognized by the United Nations and the international community. That is, in all villages, communes, districts, and provinces throughout Cambodia, there is no more Phnom Penh regime nor any other administration, except for the SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which is the highest organization representing Cambodia's sovereignty, its great national union, reconciliation now, and in the future.

All Vietnamese aggressor troops must withdraw from Cambodia under the supervision of the United Nations and the SNC, which is headed by the samdech.

Both the Vietnamese aggressor forces and the Phnom Penh side must not use any pretext as a means to reject the UN supervision, in order to continue hiding Vietnamese aggressor forces to carry on the war of aggression against Cambodia.

The Cambodian nation and people have suffered miserably due to the war of aggression waged by the Vietnamese and the Phnom Penh side for nearly 13 years.

The Cambodian nation and people welcome and resolutely support the SNC headed by the samdech, which will speed up the settlement of the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia in line with the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] as quickly as possible, and bring about reconciliation among the Cambodians so that our country will no longer be controlled nor commanded by the Vietnamese aggressors.

VODK: Nguyen Van Linh Supports Annexation

BK2906064091 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi authorities continue to persist in the annexationist strategy of swallowing up Cambodia and Laos into the strategic Indochinese federation under Vietnamese rule"]

[Text] At the opening session of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress on 24 June, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, presented a long report on the CPV's strategy and policy in which he clearly underlined that the CPV will continue to strengthen and expand the special relations of friendship and solidarity with Cambodia and Laos.

What do the special relations pointed out by Nguyen Van Linh mean? They refer to the concept of an Indochinese federation—including Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos under Vietnamese control—that was created by the late Ho Chi Minh in 1930. As such, the statement by Nguyen Van Linh clearly shows the Cambodian people, the regional countries, as well as the world, that Vietnam has not in the least relinquished its stinking Indochinese federation concept by spitting out Laos and Cambodia, currently invaded and occupied by the Vietnamese. The aforementioned remarks by Nguyen Van Linh are supported by the following concrete activities carried out by the Vietnamese on Cambodia's battlefield:

1. Vietnam continues to ship fresh Vietnamese troops to Cambodia. As a matter of fact, in only one month—from early May to the beginning of June—the Vietnamese sent more than 8,000 fresh troops from Vietnam to the battlefield in Cambodia, to join forces with over 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers already stationed in the country, in carrying on the race-extermimating war of aggression against Cambodia.

2. Vietnam has more than 50,000 civilian administrators of all kinds and over one million immigrants in Cambodia joining forces with the Vietnamese aggressor forces in occupying Cambodia and implementing the policy of Vietnamizing Cambodia in all fields. This is aimed at Vietnamizing Cambodia and the Cambodian people, as happened in the Kampuchea Kraom [ancient Cambodian territory currently part of South Vietnam].

3. Vietnam has rejected the framework blueprint of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and other detailed documents on a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem. Conspicuously, it has been

opposed to dismantlement of the four Cambodian parties' armies and the enhanced role of the UN transitional authority in Cambodia for the purpose of further hiding its aggressor forces, both civilian and military, to invade and occupy Cambodia forever in compliance with its Indochinese federation strategy.

The Hanoi authorities' inextinguishable persistence in implementing the Indochinese Federation strategy not only affects the survival and races of Laos and Cambodia, currently overrun and occupied by the Vietnamese, but it is also a destructive threat to peace, security, and stability in the whole region.

In order to hold back and thwart Vietnam's strategy of annexing the region, as well as to safeguard lasting peace, security, and stability, the international community has unanimously agreed that the Cambodian problem will be settled via a comprehensive political solution in conformity with the 28 August 1990 framework document and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement by which Vietnam is required to completely withdraw its troops and aggressor forces from Cambodia under the strict supervision and control of the United Nations, thereby restoring the rights to self-determination of the Cambodian people.

This is the only way Cambodia can do away with the Vietnamese Indochinese federation strategy and regain its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, thereby favorably ensuring durable peace, security, and stability in the region.

VODK Says SRV Troops Still Fighting

BK2906070091 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jun 91

["Short Article": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Can Never Fool the World Into Believing that Vietnamese Troops Are No Longer Invading and Occupying Cambodia"]

[Text] On 28 May our people joined forces with Cambodian soldiers and militiamen in attacking and destroying the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' position at Kanteut Village in Chaom Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province, killing or wounding 20 enemy soldiers and destroying some war materiel. As for those Vietnamese soldiers saved from the killing, they were in confusion and beat a hasty retreat. Two days later, our people and village guerrillas captured eight of the fleeing Vietnamese soldiers who wore the puppet army's uniforms and spoke broken Cambodian.

This is more clear evidence that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot deny. The facts from Cambodia's battlefields unambiguously show that since September 1989—the date on which the Vietnamese enemies misleadingly announced that they had already withdrawn their troops from Cambodia—Vietnam has not genuinely carried out a military withdrawal. Instead, the Vietnamese enemies have continued to endlessly ship their reinforcements to Cambodia. For instance, during the period between 1 May and 4 June, when the call for a temporary cease-fire in Cambodia was launched by the UN secretary general and the

cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors shipped 8,100 troops from Vietnam to various battlefields in Cambodia.

At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have more than 50,000 troops fighting permanently in Cambodia and some 20,000 reinforcements from Vietnam to launch offensives against the resistance forces in Cambodia. Along with this, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors also have more than 50,000 Vietnamese administrative officials and over one million Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia cooperating with the Vietnamese aggressor troops in further occupying the country.

The Vietnamese enemies can never hide these concrete facts from the eyes of the Cambodian people and the world. They can in no way fool the world into believing that the Vietnamese troops are no longer stationed in Cambodia. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are held totally accountable for the war in Cambodia. They should, at the earliest date, accept a comprehensive political solution to their war of aggression within the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Indonesia

Preview of Bandung Conference on Spratly Isles

*BK2906142591 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
21 Jun 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Spratly Conflict and a Sense of Togetherness in South China Sea"]

[Text] Indonesia is planning to host a conference in Bandung on the conflict in Spratly Islands, which have been contested by five countries; Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and the PRC. The conflicting claims over the territorial sovereignty of the Spratly Islands, located in South China Sea, has long been pointed out as a potential source of tension in Southeast Asia after the Cambodian conflict ends.

Many ideas and proposals to solve this conflict have been raised. One of them, considered to be practical, is to "temporarily" put aside the issue of who has the partial or complete sovereignty over the islands. This proposal also calls for the "sharing" of the natural wealth in its territorial waters, according to the islands' marine boundary and economic zone.

This proposal does not reject or recognize the territorial claims of the contesting countries. The sovereignty of it is deliberately layed aside first because no country is willing to share its political sovereignty with other countries. What is stressed here is economic right, which is a politically more acceptable thing to share with other countries.

The strongest argument of this proposal is that no country can benefit from the natural resources under the waters of the Spratly Islands as long as there is no certainty of their legal status.

The sharing of the economic pie will be arranged through an international agreement, which will be later ratified by various international legal agencies, including the United Nations. There will be an opportunity to exploit the existing economic pie without any possible international legal backlash.

If this proposal is acceptable to all parties, the issue will shift from being a conflict over sovereignty to economy, namely how to share the pie that is believed to exist on the islands. The agreement between Indonesia and Australia on the Timor Sea issue is a good example on how this proposal has been put into action.

If this proposal is accepted, the next question is how to determine the assumed sovereignty border and economic rights of the contesting nations in the said islands with a view to sharing the economic pie.

How to share the economic pie is a matter of justice and it will probably be the most difficult topic of discussion. The guideline is a readines to reach a compromise for common economic benefit.

A solution to the Spratly conflict will be very beneficial to third-party countries whose territorial waters are located next to the Spratly Islands, but have no claim on them. In this case, Indonesia will also benefit, which would not be insignificant.

Indonesia has for a long time paid greater attention to the South China Sea than to the Spratly Islands. For the countries which surround it, this sea has their strategic value of security and economic interests. However, only the navy of a superpower can control it but, there must be a clear reason to justify such action. An example is the control of the South China Sea by the U.S. Navy during the Cold War and at the peak of the Indochina War.

Such a control, either for its own interests or for protecting other countries, requires a lot of money, which no littoral countries can bear.

One way to overcome the sense of insecurity over these particular islands is through an act of neutralization, in the sense of reducing military activities or creating a nuclear-free zone. However, this move may not be realistic because it is tantamount to turning a blind eye to something that indeed exists, namely, the strategic value. The move will also be complicated because we have to consider many factors as far as neutrality is concerned and its implementation will depend on the superpower's forces.

One approach that Indonesia has for a long time pondered on is by creating a sense of togetherness in practical matters and by promoting mutual understanding and trust, aimed at reducing the sense of insecurity, not the strategic value.

It will be good if a consultative, flexible, or even informal forum can be established for this purpose. It will be ideal if this forum can be developed into a kind of association for cooperation. However, it is better to follow the dynamic developments. The forum should deal with several aspects

of The International Law of The Sea, including technical maritime affairs, the enforcement of the law of the sea, or useful scientific research.

The forum should consist not only of civilian technicians or scientists, but also officials with national security backgrounds. What is important is that these people must first meet and exchange views among themselves. ASEAN was first established as an organization for cooperation in the economic, social, and cultural fields, but because its chairman was a foreign minister, political issues were discussed when they held meetings.

We believe that the current global situation is suitable for initiating a solution covering several sensitive regional problems, which have earlier been held back due to an unfavorable climate.

The Spratly conflict and the South China Sea issue are indirectly related. Therefore, it is unnecessary to create a logical sequence for solving a particular problem first. However, the upcoming conference on the Spratly conflict in Bandung will be a rare opportunity for exchanging views in whatever ways on the South China Sea issue.

While the PRC, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Taiwan are contesting the Spratly islands, littoral countries involved in the South China Sea issue are the PRC, the Philippines, Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Vietnam. As the forum mentioned earlier has informal and consultative status, it is unnecessary to invite Cambodia for the time being.

As for the two issues, what is important for us is that all the relevant parties meet and exchange views first. If there are any similarity of views, there should be follow-up meetings. What is no less important is that a regional approach should be adopted so as to strengthen relations among countries in this region.

Minister Comments on Paris Oil Meeting

*BK2806141891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Indonesia has expressed hope that the Paris consultative meeting between oil producers and consumers on 12 July will improve strained relations between the two sides. Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita disclosed this to reporters in Jakarta today, adding that the Paris meeting is aimed at initiating dialogues between oil producers and consumers with a view to stabilizing the world oil price.

Along with other OPEC members, Indonesia hopes that the Paris meeting will produce a compromise between the two sides, which will in turn lead to the stabilization of world oil prices without interfering with the market mechanism. Minister Ginanjar also welcomed the participation of delegates from the United States, which is one of the world's largest consumer countries, because they have never attended such a meeting.

Water Supply Agreement Signed With Singapore

*BK2906160191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Text] President Suharto hopes that the water supply agreement between Indonesia and Singapore will further boost cooperation between the two countries, including the development of the growth triangle linking Batam, Singapore, and Johor. The head of state's hope was disclosed to reporters by Junior Minister for Industries Tungki Ariwibowo after President Suharto received a courtesy call from Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong at the Cendana Road presidential residence in Jakarta today.

Ariwibowo said that Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Radius Prawiro and the Singapore deputy prime minister had signed an agreement on the construction of a water resources facility in Bintan Island, Riau Province. The project will produce 121 million gallons of fresh water per day, 60 million gallons of which will be exported to Singapore, with the remainder for domestic consumption.

Press Official Speaks on Foreign Publications

*BK2806161591 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Text] Director General of Press and Graphics Promotion Subrata says the circulation of several foreign publications in Indonesia is a proof of the Indonesian Government's openness. Speaking when he opened a training program for graphics promotion in Lampung, Subrata said 184 foreign publications are now circulating in the country.

However, he pointed out that foreign publications are allowed to circulate in the country as long as their reportage does not undermine the country's interests. Subrata noted that the circulation of foreign press also proves that Indonesia does not restrict domestic press.

Laos

KPRP Pre-40th Founding Anniversary Events

Oudom Khatthi-nga Rally Speech

*BK3006120591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio
Network in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 91*

[Speech by Oudom Khatthi-nga, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, delivered at 28 June Vientiane rally to mark 40th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party—recorded]

[Text] As we are attending today's rally, the Cambodian people nationwide are joyfully celebrating the fruits of their brilliant revolution as presented to the Fifth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] under the leadership of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin. The KPRP, formerly known as the Khmer Revolutionary Party, was established on 28 June 1951. It is one of the parties that was born out of the Indochinese Communist Party.

Like our party, the KPRP's establishment and maneuvers have been inspired by the patriotic movement of their ancestors who possessed the traditional fearless combatant spirit. Cambodia is a nation with a rich culture dating back to the pre-Angkor Wat era. However, since the end of the nineteenth century, Cambodia has been a victim of foreign aggression and colonialism. The Cambodian people have suffered all kinds of difficulties, exploitation and oppression. During that long period, patriots who refused to surrender rose up against the aggressors, though not very successfully as they were not guided by a revolutionary party. Later, at the beginning of the 20th century, Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding revolutionary of the international communist and workers' movement and a famous international proletarian, introduced the national liberation struggle to the peoples in the three Indochinese countries.

Since then, the militant cooperation among the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao peoples has been upgraded. Following the establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party under the leadership of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, the struggle of the parties and peoples in the three Indochinese countries became more popular and intense. This eventually led to the establishment of revolutionary parties in each country. Since its establishment in 1951, the KPRP has been leading Cambodians to struggle with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples for national independence in each country. The victories of the peoples in these countries over old colonialism in 1954 and new colonialism in 1975 are of great historic significance for the world's struggle for independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

As everyone knows, the rise to power of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal clique has deprived the Cambodians of peace and the opportunity to develop their country despite the fact that Cambodia has been liberated from the yoke of colonialism. The genocidal clique has destroyed its own country and brutally killed three million innocent people including scholars, intellectuals, technicians, scientists, engineers, medical cadres, teachers, women, children, and the aged. The clique has unprecedentedly destroyed the country's political system, economy, and ancient culture.

As a result, the Cambodian people have united and rallied around the KPRP, a revolutionary party that truly serves the people's interest, to reconstruct their beloved country. Under the wise and brilliant leadership of the KPRP and with the assistance of fraternal countries and the people who cherish peace and justice worldwide, in particular the fraternal Vietnamese people's volunteer army, the Cambodians decided to overthrow the genocidal clique. The victory over the genocidal clique has once again brought freedom to Cambodians. During the past 12 years, the Cambodian people have defended and reconstructed their country although peace and tranquility have not been restored nationwide. Cambodia's national economic structure has been renovated now and gradually reconstructed. Education, public health, culture, and social life have been revived and Cambodia, like any other country, is progressing. These new developments have further improved the people's material and spiritual lives and have proven

that the lines and policies pursued by the party and government of Cambodia are correct and supported by the people.

The Cambodian people have a high political awareness and have become the true owners of their country. Following the withdrawal of Vietnam's volunteer troops from Cambodia, Cambodians and their national defense forces have been effectively defending and reconstructing their country. People all over the world have shown interest in establishing political, economic, and social relations with the State of Cambodia for the benefit of development of this region and the world.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lao people wholeheartedly praise the fundamental achievements of the KPRP and Cambodians in all fields amid many difficulties. We regard these achievements as our own [applause] and as a contribution to the development of Southeast Asia for the well-being of all countries. At present, countries participating as the cochairs of the international Paris conference on Cambodian problem and the United Nations are making efforts to find a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. Progress has been achieved at the Cambodian factions meetings in Jakarta and Phatthaya, Thailand, in June 1991. These could lead to a political settlement of the problem, in conformity with the world trend toward peace. Peace is indispensable for settling international conflicts. The international community, longing for peace in Cambodia, has called on all the factions to agree on an unlimited cease-fire and the unconditional halt of foreign military aid. This is in line with the strong aspirations of the Cambodian people for national reconciliation and peace in a country free of the genocidal and inhumane clique forever.

Regarding the Cambodian problem, we believe that every point of the national reconciliation policy of the Cambodian Government is reasonable and conforms with the realities in Cambodia. Therefore, the LPRP, the Lao Government and people have always supported the correct principles and attitude of the Cambodian party, government and people. [applause]

With the desire to see Cambodians live in peace and enjoy national reconciliation, the Lao people are satisfied with the agreement on internal problems reached between Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The agreement is designed to restore peace in Cambodia and create conditions for turning Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, neutral, and nonaligned country cooperating with all countries, especially its neighbors, so that it can contribute to building a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The party and government of the LPDR have always firmly adhered to this foreign policy for the benefit peace, independence, freedom, and cooperation. As the party and government of the LPDR are exerting efforts to contribute to the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means, we have proposed that Southeast Asia be a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation and

be free from nuclear weapons. This proposal has been extensively supported by countries that love world peace.

On this auspicious occasion, the Lao party, government, and people wish the Cambodian fraternal party, government, and people new and greater successes in turning Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned country.

Long Live the Honorable and Majestic KPRP! [applause]

Long Live Friendship, Special Solidarity, and Comprehensive Cooperation Between the LPRP and KPRP! [applause]

Long Live World Peace! Thank you. [applause]

LPRP CC Greets KPRP

BK2906134791 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Today, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] sent a congratulatory message to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [KPRP CC] in Phnom Penh.

The message reads:

On the 40th founding anniversary of the KPRP, the LPRP CC and all Lao people extend our warmest salutations, congratulations and best wishes to the KPRP CC, party members, and all Cambodians.

Over the past 40 years, the KPRP has gallantly, arduously, and steadfastly led a struggle for national independence and for the defense, rehabilitation, and construction of the country, thereby contributing to gradually improving the material and moral life of the Cambodians at its present level.

Having considered the KPRP as a fraternal and intimate party and sharing in its weal and woe, the LPRP would like to wholeheartedly hail the fundamental successes recorded by the KPRP in leading and guiding the Cambodian people to defend and build the country. We highly acclaim the outcome of the meeting held and the agreement reached by the various Cambodian factions in Thailand's Phatthaya this month. This development is another important turning point contributing to peace in Cambodia on the basis of respect for its independence and sovereignty and the right of the Cambodian people to self-determination. We Lao people, have entertained a strong desire for the Cambodian people to live in peace so that they will be able to develop, build, and bring progress to their country, thus contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. We will try to the best of our abilities to further strengthen the friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and peoples so as to make them more effective and fruitful.

On this auspicious occasion, the LPRP would like to wish the KPRP and the fraternal Cambodian people new and greater successes in carrying out the tasks of turning Cambodia into a country with peace, independence, unity, democracy, neutrality, and nonalignment.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

BK2906135491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 June, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], in coordination with the embassy of the State of Cambodia in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Laos-Cambodia Friendship Association, party and state organizations, and mass organizations attached to the LPRP CC and Vientiane Municipality, held a mass meeting to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]—spanning from 28 June 1951 to 28 June 1991—at the Vientiane Theater with the attendance of some 1,000 clergymen and Vientiane residents.

At the meeting, Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureau member and head of the Organizational Board of the LPRP CC; and Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, took turns delivering speeches. The two personalities hailed the brilliant achievements scored by the KPRP in the past 40 years. They expressed full support to the policy of peace and national reconciliation pursued by the State of Cambodia and its irrevocable stand in leading the country toward peace, independence, friendship, and (?nonalignment).

Attending the meeting as honor guests were Phoumi Vongvichit, adviser of the LPRP CC, acting president, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction; Somlat Chanthamat, Political Bureau member, and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC; and members of the LPRP CC, ministers, and deputy ministers.

Kaysone, Delegation Return From CPV Congress

BK2906135291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihian, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee [CC], arrived in Vientiane Capital from Hanoi this morning after participating in the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

Welcoming Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihian and his entourage at the airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, adviser to the LPRP CC; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau members of the LPRP CC; and several Political Bureau members and LPRP CC members.

(Nguyen Huang Nan), SRV charge d'affaires and interim to Laos, was also on hand at the airport to welcome our Lao party delegation.

Military Delegation Returns From PRC Visit

BK2906133991 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] At noon on 28 June, the high-level military delegation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] led by Lieutenant

General Choummali Sai-gnason, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC] and first deputy minister of national defense, returned to Vientiane capital after ending a six-day visit to the PRC at the invitation of the PRC National Defense Ministry.

Welcoming the first deputy minister of national defense and his entourage at Wattai airport were Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, Political Bureau member and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC; Comrade Lieutenant General Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the LPRP CC, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the LPA General Staff Department; and a number of high-ranking comrades officers. Comrade Huang Guocai, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

During its six-day visit, our high-level military delegation held a working meeting with the Chinese military delegation led by General Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. At the meeting, the two sides informed one another about the situation of their armies in their respective countries. They also consulted on the strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two armies in the future, amidst an atmosphere of renovation. The two sides developed an intimate understanding of each other.

After that, the high-level Lao military delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade General Qin Jiwei, Chinese minister of national defense. On this occasion, the Chinese minister of national defense hosted a reception in honor of the visiting delegation. At the reception, Comrade Gen Qin Jiwei expressed his pleasure at welcoming the high-level Lao military delegation with a sense of warmth, intimacy, and understanding. On this occasion, Comrade Lt. Gen. Choummali Sai-gnason invited the Chinese National Defense Minister Qin Jiwei for an official visit to the LPDR at an time suitable for the Chinese side. Comrade Gen Qin Jiwei accepted the invitation with pleasure. The Lao military delegation also met with General Chi Haotian, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army amid an intimate atmosphere.

During the visit, our delegation visited not only companies producing weapons and clothes for the army in Beijing but also Nan King, Shandong Province, the 179th Infantry Division, Guangzhou, industrial production foundations in (Sonsen) District in Guangdong Province, Kunming in Yunnan Province, and the Kunming Infantry Institute. Wherever they went, the delegation was accorded a warm and intimate welcome by local officers, soldiers, cadres, and administrations.

Editorial on Improved Ties

BK3006125391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Editorial: "Significant Development in Lao, PRC Armed Forces Relations"]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 28 June, a high-level military delegation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] led by Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, returned to Vientiane Capital, thus ending a brilliantly successful six-day official visit to the PRC.

The PRC visit [words indistinct] as the friendly relations with the PRC are flourishing. The 1989 PRC visit of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the 1990 LPDR visit of Comrade Li Peng, member of CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC premier, have further improved the relations. The high-level Lao military delegation who was there at the invitation of the PRC National Defense Ministry, was accorded a warm and cordial reception by the PRC Defense Ministry, cadres, combatants, and people every place they visited. They also held talks with the PRC's high-level military delegation. The two delegations exchanged lessons and agreed on many fundamental issues in connection with mutual relations and future assistance between the two armies for the mutual benefit of national security and defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The agreement on mutual solidarity and assistance is a fine tradition that has existed between the two countries and armies since ancient times, in particular during the struggle for national liberation against imperialist aggression. Amid confusing world developments, mutual relations, cooperation, and assistance on national security is more necessary than before. The LPA cadres and combatants are extremely pleased with the great and brilliant success of the PRC friendship visit and are determined to do their utmost to contribute to the strengthening of friendly ties between the countries and armies.

May the militant solidarity, friendship, and fraternal relations between the armies and peoples of Laos and China flourish forever.

Joint Meeting on Refugee Repatriation Held

BK0107035091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] From 27-29 June in Luang Prabang Province, the fourth joint meeting between representatives of Laos, Thailand, and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] was held to discuss humanitarian aspects of Lao refugees in Thailand. The participants at the meeting consulted one another on their joint obligations in repatriating Lao refugees residing abroad who voluntarily want to return to their homeland. They also exchanged views on the solution for various problems in a correct, just, and realistic manner in accordance with the principles in organizing the repatriation of the refugees.

Attending the meeting were: on the Lao side, Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs; on the Thai side, Suwit Sutthanukun, secretary general of the National

Security Council of Thailand; and from the UNHCR, Mr. (Anwar), director of the UNHCR regional office for Asia and Oceania based in Geneva.

National Airline To Expand International Service

BK2806115091 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Vientian, June 28 (KPL)—Lao Aviation, the national flag carrier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has now implemented a major joint venture for the expansion of its international flights.

The Lao Aviation will shortly be known as Lao International and will commence operating modern jet aircraft on the existing international routes from Vientiane to Bangkok, Phnom Penh and Hanoi. The Lao Aviation is represented in the joint venture with a foreign investment group who will manage the newly constructed Lao Aviation.

The new Lao Aviation will commence its inaugural flight on July 16 from Vientiane to Bangkok operating twice a week to that point and once per week to Phnom Penh and Hanoi. In the near future Lao Aviation expects to operate to Hong Kong, Kunming, Ho Chi Minh City, and other destinations in China and Southeast Asia with its new jet aircraft.

Philippines

Positions on U.S. Bases Reportedly Changed

HK0107115591 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] It now appears that the United States and the Philippines have changed their positions in relation to the bases talks. The United States may reduce the amount of rent it has offered due to the heavy damage inflicted by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption. U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt clarified that the compensation issue may be based on the damage report on Clark and Subic. Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus stated that the Philippine position on the bases duration issue will change. It is recalled that the Philippine panel has been insisting on a seven year extension for the bases. According to Manglapus, the panel will now take into consideration an additional one year period for the orderly withdrawal of the American forces.

Aquino Offers Peace Talks Without Preconditions

HK0107091691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Manila, July 1 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said Monday her government was willing to hold peace negotiations without preconditions with communist insurgents in the country.

"In pursuit of peace, it is best that the only precondition should be the genuine desire for peace from both sides," she said in a statement.

Her statement followed a declaration by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon that the government was willing to open

substantive talks with left-wing groups in areas affected by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, 90 kilometres (55 miles) northwest of here.

However, Mr. Drilon rejected national-level talks proposed by the banned left-wing National Democratic Front (NDF) in the wake of the eruption, saying Manila would deal only with local guerrilla leaders.

He said the NDF had no control over its main guerrilla members, the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and New People's Army (NPA).

Mrs. Aquino said Monday that Mr. Drilon had been meeting with advocates of the peace negotiations and was "looking for a process that would lead to total cessation of the insurgency's armed struggle."

The Aquino government held peace talks with the NDF in late 1986 with the aim of bringing a political settlement to one of the longest-running communist insurgencies in Asia.

The talks collapsed over rebel demands for a share of political power.

The NPA and the Philippine military have already declared a cease-fire in areas affected by the ongoing eruption by Mt. Pinatubo, which began June 9.

Mr. Drilon told reporters Monday that the government planned peace negotiations with insurgents in "a few provinces" in the central Luzon region surrounding Mt. Pinatubo, as well as in "a few provinces" in the central and southern Philippines.

He reiterated that the government rejected a national cease-fire and advocated instead working towards "community-based people-initiated zones of peace," where NPA units would be encouraged to "lay down their arms."

The NDF on Sunday rejected the government's offer, calling it a "refurbished version" of the strategic hamlet program used by U.S. forces to pacify Vietcong-influenced villages in Vietnam.

'Net Trap' Use Against Insurgents Enforced

HK0107102591 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Jun 91

[By Fernan Imberga of DZRH Unit No. 22]

[Text] Armed Forces chief of staff, General Lisandro Abadia today ordered the dispatch of a special investigating team from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] JSQ [expansion unknown] from three different military commands in areas that remain under the influence of communist insurgents and which the government is striving to regain.

This follows AFP intelligence reports that there are a number of military commanders who continue to implement the 'search and destroy' method, an American-designed combat strategy against insurgency, instead of using the 'net trap' operation plan authored by General Abadia, which is proving successful.

The 'search and destroy' method is a cruel strategy used by the United States against small countries in Latin America, as well as in Vietnam, which often leads to the involvement of innocent civilians and the destruction of property and the environment. The 'search and destroy' strategy also brings about cases of hamleting, mass evacuation, food and medicine blockades, and massacre which are commonly opposed by progressive citizens in the world.

Oplan [Operational Plan] 'Net Trap' meanwhile, is a strategy authored by General Abadia which is the reason for the retrieval of areas formerly controlled and influenced by communist rebels. Through the Oplan 'Net Trap', the AFP has succeeded in dismantling 13 out of 72 guerrilla fronts in different parts of the archipelago, since it was launched by the military in 1988. Because of the success of Oplan 'Net Trap' as the primary strategy of the military against insurgency, General Abadia has announced that the military will have declared victory over the insurgents before President Aquino's term ends.

Abadia Says Communist Movement 'Fast Declining'

HK0107115091 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 1 Jul 91 pp 1, 24

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Bacolod City—Gen Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, said that as a result of Oplan Lambat Bitag [Operation Plan Net Trap], the communist movement is fast declining.

In his speech before the Rotary Club of Bacolod West, Abadia said that the military, through Lambat Bitag, has succeeded in achieving "strategic control" over communist rebels and other groups instigating insurgency.

He said that "in the face of limited resources, natural and man-made adversities, as well as other threats to our nation," the military has performed "its utmost."

"Communist insurgency has declined despite their (communists) desperate effort to project semblance of continuing revolutionary strength," Abadia said, adding that the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) has not regained losses since the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] launched this operation.

Abadia said that a report by Brig Gen Raymundo Jarque, 3rd Army Division commander, said that since last April, a total of 47 NPA rebels were killed, 7 wounded, 10 captured, 26 apprehended and 15 surrendered.

Jarque also said that a total of 105 NPA regulars were neutralized and a total of 25 high power firearms were recovered.

At the same time, Abadia appealed to Negros Oriental Rotarians and residents to contribute, in whatever form, to the unfortunate victims of the Mt Pinatubo eruptions.

Abadia described to Rotarians the depressing state of the evacuees in the province of Zambales, Pampanga and Tarlac and the cities of Olongapo and Angeles. He said he visited the evacuation sites several times.

Critical Areas

A special investigation team from the Armed Forces of the Philippines-General Headquarters (AFP-GHQ) was deployed to various military commands in areas critically influenced by communist insurgents to look into the reported inefficiency of some field units in conducting "Oplan Lambat Bitag".

A ranking Army official, who requested not to be identified, said AFP chief of staff Gen Lisandro Abadia dispatched members of an AFP Probe team in view of reports that some field commanders are still employing "search and destroy" methods in combating New People's Army (NPA) rebels.

Abadia believed that "search and destroy" operations only result in serious setbacks to the government's overall effort in fighting communist rebellion.

Under Lambat Bitag, military authorities set up barangay intelligence networks within NPA-infiltrated communities to enable troopers to identify the rebels and, subsequently, neutralize them.

But based on intelligence reports, the military officer said, several field commanders still insist on applying the "search and destroy" strategy. This involves the use of strong military force, hamletting and evacuation, eventually isolating the affected residents from government authorities.

Although the military has successfully dismantled 13 of the 72 NPA guerilla fronts from the different parts of the country since it started the anti-insurgency operations in 1988, more guerrilla fronts could have been neutralized if other military leaders implemented the government's main counter-insurgency plan.

Lambat Bitag involves four phases of operation:

1. Clearing the barangay of NPA rebels;
2. Control by Philippine National Police (PNP) and Civilian Armed Forces Geographical units (CAFGU);
3. Consolidating barangay residents, and
4. Implementing development programs for the community.

Aquino Commends Air Force on Anniversary

HK0107042191 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0123 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Speech by Philippine President Corazon Aquino during 44th Philippine Air Force anniversary rites held at Villamor Air Base—live, in English; italicized portions in Tagalog]

[Text] Major General Loven Abadia, Secretary Fidel Ramos, General Lisandro Abadia, Colonel Miguel Hinlo, Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Senator Ernesto Maceda, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, the officers, men and women of the Philippine Air Force [PAF], *my beloved countrymen*.

Once again, another year has passed. Once again the Philippine Air Force has acquitted itself in its usual outstanding fashion. I therefore salute you, men and

women of the Philippine Air Force on the occasion of your 44th anniversary commemoration. I also pay special tribute to the graduates of the PAF Flying School class of 1991, for having successfully completed their rigorous flying training.

You have just proven yourselves worthy of the initial requirements for our military pilots. I hope you shall continue to prove yourselves worthy of the other attributes of our PAF flyers. I understand that the next class will graduate the first female military pilot. May I commend your commanding general, Major General Loven Abadia for his initiative to give the so-called weaker sex more opportunities to disprove that label in the Air Force.

You have reason for the joy that may not be obvious in the austerity of today's celebration. For the PAF has an outstanding legacy from the pivotal role it played in the restoration of democracy in 1986 and then in its protection and preservation, particularly against rebel forces in the August 1987 and the December 1989 coup attempts; the strategic support it has lent to land and sea forces to diminish the strength of the insurgents; the invaluable assistance it has rendered to calamity victims; and most especially to the tradition of integrity and effectivity that it has never failed to uphold.

In the counterinsurgency area, the effective use of air power by the PAF has provided the impetus to significantly reduce the capability of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army]. The PAF's role in relief and rescue has been undeniably important. Images of its C-130s and helicopters airlifting food, medicine, and equipment to victims of natural disasters have become the virtual symbol of help. At this very moment, I know that airmen of the PAF are kept busy carrying goods and men to assist Mt. Pinatubo's victims.

The PAF's performance continues to be a dynamic and a selfless one. The Filipinos are aware of this. On behalf of our citizenry, I thank you, the men and women who comprise this major service command, even as I bid you to continue your much-wanted efficiency in these times. These are times of peace, it is true. But it is a precarious peace we hold. Changes in the global balance of power impel us to reconsider the depths of our friendship and the strategies we must adopt to maintain our liberty. We live in delicate times, when even natural disasters influence national policy and decisions.

With our present concerns, we look to the PAF to help us keep our patrimony for our own people; assert our sovereignty; and defend our freedom from aggressors from within and without. There is indeed a self need for a credible external defense system for the Philippines, regardless of bilateral or multilateral security arrangements with other nations.

Today, our security concerns have broadened towards the vast water expanses of the southwestern Philippines. The discovery and commercial exploitation of mineral resources and the potential for further discovery, necessitates an unceasing watch over our rights as a free nation. It

is crucial that we maintain credible air and naval forces to protect our air and sea boundaries.

Today, I wish to reaffirm my commitment to the restoration of the PAF's credibility as an instrument of national sovereignty. I am aware that up to the late 1960's the PAF was the number one air force in the ASEAN region. Restoring the PAF to its old glory will definitely not be an easy task. We certainly cannot afford at this point to compete with our regional neighbors for impressive equipment. Rather, we aim to modernize our equipment to keep apace with our basic requirements for a relatively progressive, competent, and combat-ready air force.

The first step would be our acquisition of fundamental training equipment to upgrade our combat readiness. The Air Force has demonstrated its capabilities in fixed-wing transport, heli-lift, and [word indistinct] operation. It is high time it reacquired an air defense capability. Our financial limitations necessitate that the acquisition of the multirole fighter will have to consider among others, diversification of sourcing, countertrade, coproduction, technology transfer, soft loan financing, and meticulously programmed RT [expansion unknown] budgetary support.

This is indeed a tall order. But the stakes are high for national sovereignty cannot have a price tag on it. I am glad that acquisition of the S-211 has proven to be a highly successful model to further acquire expensive air outfits. For instance, the balance of trade for the countertrade portion is more than 200 percent in favor of the Republic of the Philippines. Also, Filipino craftsmanship at PAET [expansion unknown] has been commended. The result of our initial ventures into transfer technology are favorable.

This simply heightens my optimism and strengthens my determination to acquire the PAF multirole fighter with extreme dispatch. We have noted more than once before, the dictum that the most expensive air force is a cheap air force. Today, and for the rest of my term, it is not my intention to disprove this dictum.

It is also timely that my words today are addressed to the graduates of the PAF Flying School's class of 1991. For it is your generation that shall see the realization of our plans and it is you who shall lend credence to my words this morning.

Finally, may I laud today, this year's awardees for their exemplary service to the PAF and to the nation. With each new batch of annual awardees, I have no doubt that our air force is additionally strengthened in capability as well as efficiency. I urge today's awardees as well as all the past ones, to keep the qualities that have won them their awards and to continue to use them in the service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and of the nation.

Once again, my congratulations, and God speed to the Philippine Air Force community on your 44th anniversary. *Long live the Philippine Air Force.*

Thailand

Anan 'Satisfied' With Result of SNC Meeting

BK2906084091 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai
29 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun made a remark to reporters on 28 June about the recent talks among the leaders of the four Cambodian factions in Phatthaya in order to bring peace to Cambodia, saying that he is satisfied with the result of the meeting.

He said that although greater efforts have been carried out to settle the Cambodian problem over the past two years, very little progress had been made, but in the recent talks in Phatthaya, the leaders of the four warring Cambodian factions managed to reach agreement with each other and concurred on establishment of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia.

Asked about further steps to bring peace to Cambodia, the prime minister disclosed that a representative of the SNC has sent letters to the World Bank and United Nations requesting them to provide humanitarian assistance and occupational training for the Cambodian people once the Cambodian conflict is completely settled.

The prime minister went on to say that the SNC secretariat will be set up in Phnom Penh in the latter part of this year. During the time the office is not established, the leaders of the four Cambodian factions will hold meetings every month in Bangkok.

Asked if Thailand will allow representatives of the SNC to participate in the World Bank and International Monetary Fund annual conference, which Thailand will play host to later this year, the Thai prime minister said that Thailand is willing to give them the opportunity. He said he had already discussed this matter with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the leaders of the other three Cambodian factions, and informed them that more than 10,000 leading bankers from all over the world will participate in the meeting. Thailand will be pleased if the SNC will send representatives to attend the meeting as observers. The prime minister said that the gathering of executives of commercial banks from all parts of the world will be good opportunity for Cambodian representatives to ask for their assistance for rehabilitation and renovation of Cambodia.

Meanwhile, the latest SNC meeting in Thailand achieved a significant breakthrough as all the Cambodian factions agreed to hold a cease-fire from 24 June this year to an indefinite date.

THE NATION on New Vietnamese Leadership

BK0107020991 Bangkok THE NATION in English
1 Jul 91 p A 8

[Editorial: "New Vietnamese Leader Will Stay the Course"]

[Text] Vietnam's ruling Communist Party, beset with corruption scandals and policy conflicts, picked a new leader and replaced over half of its politburo members last

week in a move clearly aimed at improving its image and credibility. In order to stay afloat and flow with the tide of democratization and capitalism, the new leadership under secretary-general Do Muoi wants to stay the course of Doi Moi, economic renovation, and to usher in reforms more systematically but without major changes that could throw the party and the country off balance.

The party sees in 74-year-old Do Muoi, whose record is clean and impeccable, a strong moral presence and authority needed to rally different factions to cooperate and work to increase the party's legitimacy and improve its leadership. Before he succeeded Nguyen Van Linh as leader, Do Muoi was the prime minister and worked energetically to push for the implementation of Linh's economic reform policies. Though he has been a communist for over five decades, Do Muoi is flexible and realistic enough to see the merits of the capitalist system and is not afraid to admit shortcomings in Vietnam's centrally planned economy.

However, Do Muoi still believes in the primacy of the Party and will resist all attempts to put it in the background. Under Do Muoi, Vietnam will become more like China—friendlier to the West and more accessible to outsiders but without relaxing domestic control—than the Soviet Union.

Vietnam's National Assembly will meet this month to appoint a new prime minister and council of ministers. If the party is serious about economic reform and opening up Vietnam to foreign investment, it will choose a reformer like deputy prime minister and politburo member Vo Van Kiet, or Phan Van Khai, chairman of the State Planning Commission, who has just been appointed to the politburo. Both Kiet and Khai have close connections with the economic reform in southern Vietnam.

Also under intense scrutiny is the appointment of a new foreign minister to succeed Nguyen Co Thach who has stepped down and left the politburo. Thach's deputy, Tran Quang Co, is the frontrunner for the post. Co was ambassador to Thailand during the 1980s and well-known to Asean and the West.

Though the Party thinks it can emulate the Communist Party of China's model of economic reform without political reform, it will need a more savvy government in Hanoi to convince Washington to end the US-led Western economic embargo against Vietnam and normalize ties with the major Western countries. The prospects look much better now that Cambodian leaders made a major breakthrough in their latest round of peace talks in Pattaya last week.

Hanoi is actively preparing to present a good impression at the upcoming World Bank/IMF conference in Bangkok, where it hopes to lobby for Western aid and soft loans for its development projects. Western countries and the World Bank have withheld assistance to Vietnam pending a settlement in Cambodia.

Western aid and loans from international lending sources are needed to help Vietnam realize a plan—which looks

more like a sweet dream right now—to double its GNP per capita to \$400 by the year 2000. A large majority of Vietnam's population of 70 million still live in poor rural areas and rely on subsistence farming. Its economic infrastructure is still largely inadequate while repairs of war damages, mine sweeping and filling of bomb craters are still going on slowly in the countryside 16 years after the end of the Vietnam War.

Unlike his predecessor, Do Muoi will have the advantage of a relaxation of international tensions, from the end of the Cold War to the impending settlement in Cambodia. Beijing, which has backed the Cambodian opposition trying to overthrow the Phnom Penh government, is offering Hanoi an olive branch. Chinese communist party chief Jiang Zemin, calling Do Muoi "respected comrade," wished the new leader "much progress in the cause of socialism-building and renovation of Vietnam".

With the new Vietnamese leadership looking for help and friendship overseas, Thailand should seize this opportunity to increase ties with Vietnam. The two economies can complement each other. A good Thai-Vietnamese relationship would be a major stepping stone toward linking Indochina with Asean to form a single, peaceful and prosperous South East Asian region.

Officials Agree on Repatriation of Lao Refugees

BK3006150391 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Discussions between Thai, Lao and UNHCR [UN High Commissioner on Refugees] officials on the repatriation of Lao refugees from Thailand took place in Luang Prabang from 27-29 June. It was agreed that about 60,000 Lao refugees would be repatriated from Thailand in three and a half years. Secretary general of the National Security Council Suwit Sutthanukun led the Thai team at the meeting, while Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat represented Laos, and Mr. (Jamik Anwar) the UNHCR.

The meeting adopted a resolution specifying that the refugees would be sent back in three phases over three and a half years. Laos has agreed to allow refugee representatives and Thai authorities to survey the areas where they are to be resettled so that the refugees would have the correct information concerning the repatriation.

[Begin Suwit recording] Minister Souban clarified that repatriated Laotians would not be prosecuted and that their security is guaranteed. In addition to that, their land and property will be returned once they arrive home. [end recording]

The UNHCR has pledged to sponsor the repatriation cost estimated at \$3 million, or about 75 million baht.

[Begin UNHCR official recording, in English] The first stage of this operation, we estimate, will cost over \$3 million, and we hope to be able to mobilize this fund as soon as possible. And despite the fact that with all the [words indistinct] which are going all over the world, the humanitarian funds of the donor countries are limited. We

hope that with this special importance that is attached to the resolution of the problem of the Laotians in Thailand, we will be able to raise the necessary funds. [end recording]

Minister Meets Mexican Envoy on Trade Expansion

BK2806121791 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 28 Jun 91 p 9

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on had a meeting with Mexican Ambassador to Thailand, Enrique Michel, yesterday to discuss trade expansion. Oranut Osathanon, director general of the Export Promotion Department, reported that Mexico will negotiate for a free trade arrangement with the United States soon, and if this is successful, Thailand will be able to export under tax exemption to the United States, Canada, and Latin American countries. Thailand can also explore the possibilities of joint investment in export industries with those countries.

The director general said Thailand and Mexico had agreed to expand trade between the two countries. Mexico will benefit from this since Thailand is a doorstep to the Indochinese countries, where peace is likely to be restored. The commerce minister and the Mexican ambassador also discussed the drafting of a trade agreement between the two countries. They also agreed to exchange trade delegations.

The Export Promotion Department will propose to the Commerce Ministry the opening of a trade center in Mexico, possibly in Guadalajara, which is a business and port center. Many countries have already opened factories in the border industrial zones of Mexico, including Korea. They can benefit from the tax exemption agreed upon by the United States and Mexico.

Politician Suspected of 'Uncharacteristic' Wealth

BK2906134691 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] This afternoon, General Sitthi Chirarot, head of the Assets Verification Committee, announced the name of Chuchip Hansawat as another politician who was suspected of having wealth uncharacteristic of a person conducting ordinary, honest occupations. The committee also rescinded its order freezing the assets of four politicians—Kon Thappharangsi, Chaisiri Ruangkananaset, Det Bunlong, and Saman Phummakanchana.

Academic Questions Election Pledge by Military

BK0107020791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Jul 91 p A 2

[Text] A well-known academic yesterday questioned the pledge made by the military to hold a general election by next April.

Assistant Professor Atsadang Panikkabut, Ramkhamhaeng University's deputy rector and an experienced political scientist, said the "unusually long" time being taken to draft the new constitution drafting made him believe there is a "possibility" that the promised poll would not take place.

"The constitution drafting committee or even the government knows full well what they want in the new constitution," said Atsadang. "So if they really want to speed up the process, the constitution can be drawn up in less than a month."

He was speaking at a political discussion organized by members of Phalang Tham Party.

Criticizing the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] which seized power on Feb 23, he said the NPKC had done little to justify its claim that it toppled the Chatchai government to improve the people's well-being and introduce a better political system.

"I really doubt the sincerity of the NPKC. I also don't believe there will be no more coups. It could happen again at any time, especially when the deadline for the next general election draws near," he said.

Atsadang did not rule out a general election. He said if the poll was held, pro-military groups, especially the New Aspiration and Justice Unity parties, would dominate Thai politics.

"The New Aspiration Party should get at least 70-80 seats in parliament, followed by Justice Unity Party," He said.

The academic said he believed the Justice Unity Party was really set up to support military leaders, but not necessarily Army Commander in Chief Gen Suchinda Kraprayun. "It may support (air force commander in chief) ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin or even (interior minister and deputy army commander in chief) Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi," he said.

Atsadang predicted that the Phalang Tham Party of Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang would get about 40 seats. He said the figure was based on an unofficial poll conducted by his students.

He said if Thailand's new constitution allowed non-elected persons to become prime minister, it would trigger strong protests by student activists.

"I am sure about that. At least I know that Ramkhamhaeng students are planning something big if the constitution comes out like that," he said. The deputy rector did not elaborate.

Pirates Attack 5 Trawlers; 1 Missing

BK2906120891 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
29 Jun 91 p A2

[Text] Songkhla—A Thai fishing trawler went missing yesterday afternoon after it was attacked by pirates in the Gulf of Thailand, informed sources here said.

The sources said it was one of five Thai trawlers attacked by pirates on three boats near Samui Island, off Surat Thani, at about 11 am.

The four other trawlers reportedly escaped after radioing for help from a Thai naval unit based at a naval station here.

The fishermen claimed that the pirates were Vietnamese and were heavily armed.

The sources said one of the five trawlers was understood to have been captured by the pirates.

They said the naval unit dispatched an airplane, whose type was not specified, to drive off the Vietnamese.

The circumstances of the incident were still unclear at press time and authorities were not available for confirmation.

Thai authorities have blamed numerous recent acts of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand on the Vietnamese. They have arrested at least 127 Vietnamese so far in an anti-piracy campaign.

Commander Issues Warning

BK3006022091 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
30 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Hat Yai—The fourth Army Region commander yesterday warned Thai fishermen to refrain from violating territorial waters of neighbouring countries.

Lt-Gen Kitti Rattanachaya said armed naval boats operating against sea pirates in the Gulf of Thailand would not be able to protect Thai vessels if they intruded into foreign waters and were attacked there.

The military campaign against pirates has effectively stopped Thai fishing boats from being attacked and captured by pirates.

But three Thai fishing boats were confirmed captured by Vietnamese patrol boats on Friday while fishing in Vietnamese waters, he said.

The three boats were also reportedly armed and the Thai naval boats could not interfere because it could lead to a dispute between Thailand and Vietnam.

A revamp in the registration system of trawlers is needed to control their numbers, he said.

The Government must also put more effort into negotiations with the country's neighbours on joint fishing ventures in their waters.

The Fourth Army has proposed the Government invokes Article 27 of the interim constitution to empower the military to continue detaining 127 Vietnamese pirates arrested in the Gulf, he said.

The Vietnamese were held by Thai patrol boats on 100 separate boats during the anti-piracy campaign which began late in May.

Lt-Gen Kitti said invoking of Article 27 is needed because there is no law empowering the authorities to take legal action against pirates.

The 127 pirates could be freed if they were charged with robbery because of a lack of witnesses.

Vietnam**Commentary: SNC Decisions To Be Respected***BK2906073091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 28 Jun 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia just ended in Phatthaya, Thailand with new agreements. Our radio brings you details of this issue:

According to the final communique of the SNC meeting in Phatthaya, the Cambodian sides reached new agreements. They include the indefinite cease-fire, an end to the reception of foreign military aid as from 24 June 1991, and further steps to be taken by the SNC to promote an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue. Those agreements have been welcomed and highly appreciated by the world public. In a statement issued on Thursday [27 June], a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry affirmed that the results of the Phatthaya meeting of the SNC is an important step on the road to an overall solution to the Cambodian issue. They show the fact that the problems concerning Cambodia's sovereignty must be solved by the Cambodians themselves. It is significant that those results will also contribute to promoting the process of settling the Cambodian question.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar welcomed the results of the SNC meeting as an important step for restoring peace in Cambodia. His opinion has been shared by many countries who have taken practical actions to promote the peace process in Cambodia. Right after the closing of the SNC meeting, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, Mr. (Y. Imagawa) said that Japan will be one of the first countries to send an envoy to the SNC once it is ready to receive the credentials. In France, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas made known that France is considering the reopening of its embassy in Phnom Penh. Those developments facilitate SNC activities. This would be a decisive contribution to the success of the International Paris Conference on Cambodia.

Vietnam welcomes and highly values the results of the SNC meeting in Phatthaya, considering it a right course to achieve the political solution to the Cambodian issue. As stated by the spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Thursday, Vietnam will respect all SNC decisions concerning questions that come under Cambodia's sovereignty. It will do all it can to contribute to the early achievement of an overall political solution to the Cambodian question on the basis of respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and in line with the United Nations Charter.

Press on SNC Talks*BK2906075491 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
29 Jun 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29—The press here today warmly welcomes the results of the Phatthaya meeting of the

Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia as "an important step on the path toward an overall solution to the Cambodia issue."

"The agreements reached among the Cambodian parties," NHAN DAN says "are new testimonies that the Cambodians are capable of solving all issues related to Cambodia's sovereignty without interference from outside."

"Most rejoicing is that the SNC has started functioning. This is a decisive contribution to the success of the forthcoming Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC)."

For its part, the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says: "Time is ripe for a political solution to the Cambodia problem. Faced with the increasing international prestige of the Phnom Penh Government and with their heavy military defeat in the late dry season, the civil war advocates have to some extent realised that they cannot turn the tables on the Cambodian battlefield to gain a position of strength at the negotiating table, especially now that they are badly isolated politically as well as diplomatically. Moreover, differentiation is widening in the ranks of the opposition factions."

"Worthy of note," the paper goes on, "is the reorientation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a positive direction, which has enabled him to make more and more practical contributions to the settlement of the internal affairs of Cambodia. The Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting has in fact proved itself to be a major driving force in the dialogue among the Cambodian parties."

"Another considerable factor," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says, "is the pressing demand of the international community for an early settlement of the Cambodia problem and the policy readjustment of the big powers in the Cambodian issue."

Greetings to PRC on CPC 70th Anniversary*BK3006150491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jun 91*

[Text] of 30 June Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's greeting message to the Communist Party of China Central Committee on the latter's 70th founding anniversary]

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 70th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of China [CPC], on behalf of the Vietnamese communists and people, we convey to the CPC and the Chinese people our best wishes.

Over the past 70 years, under the CPC leadership, the Chinese people have scored great achievements in the revolution for national liberation and in building socialism.

We wish the Chinese people ever greater achievements in their cause of reform for building socialism.

May the relations between the two parties and nations be soon normalized for the fundamental and long-term interests of the peoples of Vietnam and China.

Hanoi 'Ready' To Expand CEMA Ties

*BK0107055691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0510 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Hanoi, July 1 (AFP)—Vietnam is ready to expand economic ties with its former partners in the COMECON [CEMA] trade alliance disbanded last week, the Foreign Ministry said here Monday.

"It cannot be denied that during more than four decades it brought important contributions to the economic development of member nations, including Vietnam," a ministry spokesman said of the 42-year-old body formally dissolved Friday in Budapest.

COMECON, or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, was formed in 1949 and grouped Vietnam with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.

It effectively stopped functioning last year with German reunification and the fall of communism in the Eastern bloc where new governments opted for a market economy, a goal Vietnam is also seeking.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the disbandment of COMECON did not mean that bilateral economic ties between its old members would end or fall dramatically.

"Vietnam is ready to widen economic cooperation ties with the old COMECON members ...in conformity with the situation of each country and the world economy," he said.

Vietnam must now trade with its old partners in convertible foreign currency and at world prices.

Joint Venture Established With French Company

*BK3006081691 Hanoi VNA in English 0606 GMT
30 Jun 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—Hydro Mekong Company, a joint venture between the Hydroland of France and the tug boat company N2 under the Ministry of Water Resources has been set up in the outlying district of Nha Be, Ho Chi Minh City.

The venture will assemble and manufacture dredgers and dredging equipment for irrigation service.

Its prescribed capital is seven million French francs, of which the Hydroland contributes 3.5 million in equipment machines.

Court Gives Counterfeiter Death Sentence

*BK2906092691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] From 12 to 14 June 1991 in Qui Nhon Town, the Binh Dinh People's Court tried the case of Phan Loc Chinh and his 12 accomplices on the charge of printing and circulation of counterfeit banknotes.

This is an especially important and serious case because of the detrimental effects to the national economy and security. Considering the seriousness of the case, the court pronounced its verdict:

Phan Loc Chinh: death sentence.

Le Anh Xuan, Phan Mai Ngoc Tuan, Tran Van Bui, Ly Mui, Do Quoc Hong: prison term from 12 to 20 years.

Mai Chan Vo, Ly Thi Le Hoa, Mai Duc Oai, Ly Ngoc Tan, Nguyen Huu Chi, Huynh Hoang Phung: prison term from five to eight years.

Production Improves in Ho Chi Minh City

*BK3006081791 Hanoi VNA in English 0604 GMT
30 Jun 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—In the first six months of this year the industrial production in Ho Chi Minh City is up by 4.1 percent over the same period last year with the total value of nearly two billion dong (Vietnamese currency).

Worthy of note is that the state-run and city-run industries have seen marked increases with 40.7 percent in non-ferrous metallurgy, 18.5 percent in rubber chemical industry, 34 percent in building materials, 30.8 percent in apparel industry and 13.2 percent in printing.

Mekong Delta Rice Planting Ahead of Plan

*BK2906111491 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Text] As of 15 June, provinces in Mekong River Delta have planted 892,000 hectares of summer-fall rice crop, reaching 99.5 percent of the plan, equal to 112 percent of the same period last year.

Provinces with large planting areas for summer-fall rice crop such as Hau Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, and Long An reached 100 to 115 percent of the planting plan. Only Kien Giang has a planting rate slower than that of the previous year—only 76 percent of the plan—due to lack of capital and seedlings.

The summer-fall rice crop in the Mekong River Delta provinces is growing well. Brown planthoppers appear in some places, but not to a severe degree. The provincial plant protection offices are positively preparing conditions to quickly prevent the spreading of the insects.

Le Quang Dao Attends Hanoi Art Exhibition Hall

*BK2906140491 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 91*

[Text] After two years of construction, the Exhibition Hall at 16 Ngo Quyen Street was completed. This is a valuable cultural project. On the afternoon of 20 June, the Vietnam Painting and Sculpture Association in Hanoi held an inauguration ceremony of the exhibition hall and the arts exhibition to welcome the seventh national party congress.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; Dinh Quang, deputy minister of culture, information, sports, and tourism; representatives of sectors and organs of the central level

and Hanoi offices; overseas guests; and members of the Vietnam Painting and Sculpture Association.

After the national exhibition held in 1990, this is another big exhibition presenting 416 works of 242 members of the Vietnam Painting and Sculpture Association from different provinces and cities in the country. Many painting, sculpture, and fine art works were created recently reflecting the renovation in our country.

TV Receiving Station Installed on Spratlys

*BK2906132791 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Text] Recently, the technical team of the General Political Department together with the Military Technology Institution, the Measurement Department, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Navy Force transported and installed a satellite receiving television station in the Spratly Archipelago for cadres and soldiers on the islands.

The technical team who received the equipment had to learn how to install and operate it in a very short time. With the whole-hearted help of the Technical Department of Vietnam Radio and Television, and with the spirit of "Everything for the Beloved Spratly Archipelago", the technical team installed the equipment and also trained the island technicians how to maintain and operate the satellite receiving television station.

From 1 June 1991, cadres and soldiers of the Spratly Archipelago were able to watch Vietnamese television programs beamed via satellite. This is an improvement in the spiritual and cultural life of soldiers on the Spratlys Archipelago, demonstrating the party, state, and army's concern for them.

Thus, news and developments on the seventh national party congress proceedings will be received quickly by the cadres and soldiers.

Fiji

Union Applies Pressure To Stop Launch of VAT

*BK0107094691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT
1 Jul 91*

[Text] Suva, July 1 (AFP)—The Fijian Government bowed to union pressure late Monday, announcing it would abandon introduction of its controversial Value Added Tax (VAT) and hold more talks with unions over proposed labour reforms.

It would be left up to the next elected government to decide whether to introduce the VAT, the secretary to the government and public service, Poseci Bune, said in a statement.

The announcement followed a decision by Fiji's trade union movement to stage a July 16 national strike by its 40,000 workers, which would likely cripple all essential services.

But while the Fiji Trades Union Congress (FTUC) said later that the government was backtracking, it said the strike would not be called off until all union demands were met.

Mr. Bune's statement was accompanied by a threat that civil servants could lose their jobs if they joined the strike. Unionists involved in strikes in essential services could face up to 14 years in jail.

But since VAT would not be introduced by the interim government, he said, "there is no reason for public servants to go on strike."

He also said discussions were continuing on the labour reforms, which the unions consider harshly anti-labour, and "since the proposals are still being discussed, there is no need to go on strike."

A recent national economic summit had recommended the labour reform proposal should be discussed further between government and trade union representatives.

Two controversial May 29 labour decrees, intended to protect the national economy from "destruction and sabotage," had not prevented anyone from going on strike, Mr. Bune said, adding that "not a single trade unionist or worker has been charged under" them.

FTUC Assistant Secretary Pratap Chand, however, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the government could only redeem itself by withdrawing the decrees.

"The government is backtracking and recognising that its policies are totally unacceptable, but instead of negotiating with the unions it should abandon its anti-labour reforms," he said.

Earlier in the day, the unions said the influential military commander, Major-General Sitiveni Rabuka, had indicated to them that he was sympathetic to their cause.

Union sources said their representatives had met Maj. Gen. Rabuka to ask him to stay neutral if an attempt was made by the government to involve the army in the strike.

FTUC President Michael Columbus said the unions were "overwhelmed" by their meeting with the soldier—who overthrew the union-backed government in 1987—and found him to be "sympathetic to our cause."

"We have a very unusual situation where the man who led the coups and who was against unions is now talking to us while the government refuses to," Mr. Columbus said.

"I think that is important because whether anyone likes it or not he (Rabuka) is a principal actor in the nation."

Maj. Gen. Rabuka has been at loggerheads with the government since his June 2 demand that the government resign because of its failure to resolve two major industrial disputes. He later apologised.

Trade Unions Discuss Impasse With Government

*BK0107063591 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 1 Jul 91*

[Text] The Fiji Trade Union Congress [TUC] and the country's army commander, Major General Rabuka, have held talks in Suva to discuss the impasse between the TUC and the interim government. The delegation was headed by TUC president Michael Columbus who said the hour-long meeting with General Rabuka was frank and cordial.

Mr. Columbus said the TUC explained to General Rabuka the government moves that they found unacceptable. They also informed him of the reasons why TUC has called a general strike for 16 July. Mr. Columbus said they had to get the army commander's help in breaking the impasse.

General Rabuka is reported to have said last week that the army would take the side of the government if requested in the event of confrontation during the 16 July strike.

The government has warned it would take unions to court under the recently promulgated economy protection decrees if laws are broken.

New Caledonia

Law, Order Situation Worries Business Heads

*BK3006000291 Hong Kong AFP in English 2325 GMT
29 Jun 91*

[Text] Noumea, June 30 (AFP)—Business chiefs meeting here said they were worried by the declining law and order situation in New Caledonia and accused unions of "killing businesses."

President of the Employers Association of New Caledonia Didier Leroux said Friday that the 36 strikes in the last year, which were often accompanied by picketing and "arbitrary closures," has cost companies in this French overseas territory a million man hours.

"It is no longer a matter of social movements but a deliberate or unconscious action to sabotage the territory and its economy," he said.

Mr. Leroux accused the syndicalist Union of Kanak Workers of "breaking the spirit of the economy, sabotaging work implements and killing businesses."

The employers association also reported on the economic situation in the territory, which has been hit by a decline in nickel production and building as well as problems with trade and a weakening of the export sector. Tourism, however, improved.

The general business situation has "not been fantastic" and has seen an increase in the number of bankruptcies, Mr. Leroux said.

But pay levels and spending power have increased while unemployment has declined, although it still stands at 16 percent.

Following similar moves in recent years, Mr. Leroux invited the 235 members of the organisation to propose ways to "revive economic development" in the territory's north and on the outlying islands.

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Rebels Dislike Government Tactics

*BK0107083491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0800 GMT 1 Jul 91*

[Text] Rebel leaders on Bougainville have accused Papua New Guinea [PNG] of trying to use bullying tactics against Solomon Islands. The accusation comes after PNG protested to Solomon Islands that members of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] were using facilities in Honiara to make propaganda against the Port Moresby Government.

Meanwhile, the PNG Defense Force has denied there is a rift within the Army over the sacking of the Bougainville Army Commander, Colonel Leo Nuia. PNG's National Broadcasting Commission have reported that soldiers on Bougainville were angry over Col. Nuia's dismissal after he commented to Australian television about atrocities on the island.

